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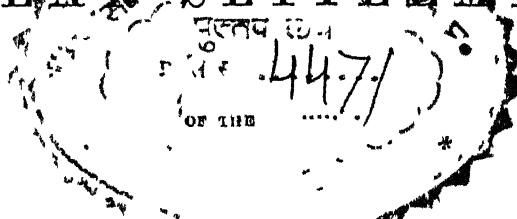
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# REPORT

OR THE

## REGULAR SETTLEMENT



## BARA BANKI DISTRICT.

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By F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lieut.-Col.,

*Settlement Officer.*

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ALLAHABAD:

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1879.



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## CHAPTER II.

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### THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

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FROM

LIEUT.-COL. F. E. A. CHAMIER,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, BARA BANKI,

To

THE COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION.

*Dated Unao, the 18th January, 1871.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report of the regular settlement of the Bara Banki district.

2. Throughout this report the words "Bara Banki district" will refer to those parganas of which the district was composed at the time of the settlement, and not to its present dimensions ; for, after the settlement two parganas\* were transferred from Lucknow, one† from Rae Bareli, and one‡ from Sultanpur.

\*Dewa and Kursi.  
†Haidargarh.  
‡Subeha.

The first of these additions is unobjectionable, because the Lucknow parganas adjoin the sadr tahsil ; but the parganas from Rae Bareli and Sultanpur are not only far distant from the tahsils to which they are attached, but they are also separated by the river Gumti.

It is possible that in ensuring the compactness of the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur districts the interests of the two parganas were overlooked.

3. The Bara Banki district is bounded on the north by the river Gogra, and for almost its entire length on the south by the Gumti ; the Fyzabad district forms the eastern border, while villages of the Lucknow and Sitapur districts give an irregular boundary on the west.

Topographical and descriptive.

4. Its extreme length from east to west is 60 miles, and its greatest width 30 miles, with a total area of 1,285 square miles.

Boundaries. The district lies between the 81° and 82° of east longitude, and 26° and 28° of north latitude.

## 5.

## Sub-divisions.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	No. of villages.	Area, acres.			Revised revenue.		
			A.	r.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Nawabganj	Nawabganj	77	50,484	3	10	90,715	0	0
	Partabganj	54	35,834	0	0	64,670	0	0
	Satrikh	43	29,358	2	23	48,795	0	0
	Siddhaur	224	90,377	1	35	1,72,497	0	0
Daryabad Ru- dauli	Daryabad	241	136,931	3	0	1,87,099	0	0
	Surajpur	107	61,645	2	15	98,370	0	0
	Rudauli	196	110,553	1	15	1,52,393	0	0
	Mawai	51	45,469	3	25	56,312	0	0
	Barsorhi	44	21,958	1	0	33,427	0	0
Rámnagar	Rámnagar	168	71,756	1	5	93,843	0	0
	Fatehpur	251	98,532	2	35	1,30,474	0	0
	Muhammadpur	83	39,568	0	20	40,702	0	0
	Bado Sarai	56	30,541	0	0	28,101	0	0
	Total	1,595	323,011	3	25	11,97,398	0	0

6. The general aspect of the district is that of a plain, well wooded, richly cultivated, and greatly interspersed with villages and hamlets.

General features. The monotonous level of the country is broken on the north by a high ridge, which runs parallel to the Gogra at a distance varying from two to four miles, and is said to indicate the former right bank of that river; it is broken on the south by a general depression of the country towards the Gumti, and at various parts of the interior by the rugged banks of steep ravines.

There are no large uncultivated plains and no extensive jungles.

There is but little game in the district to tempt sportsmen, but the rich abundance of the crops, even in seasons of comparative drought, attracts traders from distant districts.

7. There is a marked contrast in the productiveness of the soil north of the Kalyáni nádi and in that to the south. Peculiar features.

To the north the soil is light, tanks are few, and kacha wells are almost impossible ; while to the south and east of the Kalyáni (and that fortunately is two-thirds of the district) tanks are numerous and kacha wells abound.

8. The Sadr station was placed at annexation and also after the mutinies at Daryabad, but Climate. owing to the stagnation of water in the immediate vicinity of the town, and to the prevalence of fever, the head quarters were removed in 1859 to Nawabganj, Bara Banki.

The cutcherry and private houses are now built on a plain, which is well drained by nalahs ; the situation has hitherto proved to be very healthy. Indeed, I understood from the Surgeon of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, when the regiment was stationed here in 1858-59, that their sick list had never been so small as at Bara Banki.

With the exception of the neighbourhood of Daryabad, the health of the district has been year after year remarkably good.

9. The principal rivers are noticed in the order of their Rivers. importance :—

I.—The Gogra is, as to breadth of stream, direction of its course and sanctity, similar to the Ganges.

It was formerly known by the name of Dewah, plural for "gods."

At a short distance from Bahramghat, in the Rámnagar tahsíl, the two rivers (the Chauka and Sárda) meet, and their united stream is then called the Gogra.

Both these component streams are said to take their rise in the Himalayas, and to absorb a number of tributaries before

they meet ; but according to the report of the Cotton Commissioner, April 1862, "there is the greatest confusion regarding the course of the Sárda and Chauka." The Gogra is declared to be navigable as far as Bahrainghat, but as yet only one or two steamers have found their way so far. This great river forms the northern boundary of the district, and flowing by Fyzabad, eventually empties itself into the Ganges some miles above Dinapur.

The river has a mean breadth of one and a-half to two miles, with clearly defined banks.

Like the Ganges, the channels of the Gogra are yearly changed, and, consequently, the villages on either bank are subjected to alluvion and diluvion.

The ancient course of the river is still distinctly visible two to four miles to the south of the present right bank. The low land between the ancient and present channels generally bears fine crops of rice, but the water sometimes lies so long after the rains that the rice rots and spring crops cannot be sown.

II.—Next in importance is the Gumti, which forms the southern boundary, and, so far as this Gumti district is concerned, runs parallel to the Gogra. It is extremely tortuous. It has a mean breadth of about 40 yards, and is fordable in the dry weather.

Grain is largely exported by the Gumti in those years when there is scarcity in Lower Bengal.

III.—The Kalyáni nadí in the hot season is a mere thread of water confined between steep banks, Kalyáni. but in the rains it is subject to heavy floods. It rises in the Rámnagar tahsíl, but it is connected with jhils reaching as far west as Burhaymau, zil'a Sitapur, a distance of 20 miles.

It meanders in a most tortuous course, putting great obstacles in the way of traffic on district roads, and is finally got rid of in the Gumti near the village of Duarkapur, Súrajpur parganah.

The Bahramghat and Fyzabad roads cross it by masonry bridges of five arches each, the span arch of each being 30 feet. A handsome pile bridge has recently been constructed over the Kalyáni four miles south of Daryabad.

The Kalyáni has not been generally used for irrigation.

10. The Jamurhia and the Rári are the only small Streams. streams worthy of notice; they are both situated in the Sadr t'ahsíl, both help to drain the Civil station, and both become dry shortly after the rains.

11. The district is unusually well furnished with the means of communication. The imperial road Roads, — from Lucknow to Fyzabad enters the Imperial and metalled. district at the 15th milestone, crosses the Reth nadí by a bridge at Alapur and the Jamurhia by a bridge at Nawabganj, and leaving the native town a few hundred yards to the north, passes on by Rasauli, Partabganj, and Odauli over the Kalyáni river at Sanehi Ghat, till, having traversed the length of the district from west to east, it enters the Fyzabad district at the 58th mile. It is well aligned, completely metalled and bridged, and trees are planted on either side at regular intervals.

About a mile eastward of the town of Nawabganj at the 19th milestone from Lucknow, the metalled road to Bahramghat branches off. This is the direct route from Lucknow to Bahraich and Gonda, and carries an extensive timber traffic. The logs of sál wood are floated down the Gunduk to Bahramghat from the Nípal and Terai forests, and there loaded on carts for Lucknow or other destinations.

As each log requires a four-bullock cart, the road is almost impassable during the early hours of the morning.

Before the metalled road to Fyzabad was made, the road from Lucknow used to take a more northerly direction, passing through the town of Daryabad and the fine avenue of tamarind trees, which is still to be seen near the old market town of Rahímganj.

12. Kacha roads, completely bridged, connect all the principal towns and markets. The following are the most important:—

Nawabganj and Debiganj *via* Zaidpur and Sidhaur 22 miles.

Nawabganj to Fatehpur *via* Dewa ... ... 18 "

Rámnagar to Fatehpur ... ... 14 "

Ditto to Sa'adatganj ... ... 7½ "

Ditto to Daryabad ... ... 18 "

Daryabad to Rudauli ... ... 15 "

Ditto to Tikaitnagar ... ... 4 "

Ditto and *via* Sanehi Ghat and Debiganj to Naipura Ghat on the Gumti towards Haidargarh in the Rae Bareli district ... 21 "

13. The principal ferry is at Bahramghat, where the Gogra is crossed, except during the rains, by a bridge of boats. In the dry season the passage is very tedious, being partly over jungle brushwood laid on the sand and partly over a small bridge of boats.

The ferries at Kumyar and Naipura (which latter is north of Tikaitnagar) are the only others which are much frequented.

On the Gumti river the Naipura Ghat is crossed by a pile bridge; at the remaining ghats small or large boats ply for hire.

14. In the tahsils of Daryabad, Rudauli, and Nawabganj tanks and jhils are very numerous. The former are being gradually deepened by the earth being taken out of them to replenish cultivated land, and much more would, doubtless, be done but for the difficulty of adjusting conflicting rights in the tanks.

15. In the Rámnagar tahsíl kacha wells are rare, because they do not answer, but in the remaining two tahsils they abound, and with little care last from 10 to 40 years.

The water is found about 30 feet from the surface of the earth.

I cannot recollect having seen a single kachha or pakka well in which two "purs" or leather bags were worked, and the reason was, I imagine, that where kachha or pakka wells can be sunk with facility and at a moderate cost it was more advantageous to have two wells than one large well capable of being worked with two purs.

16. The district is rich in its mango groves; 41,237 acres  
Groves. are covered with them. Up to the present time no destructive agency has been at work beyond a few groves being required for burning bricks for the bridges of the metalled imperial roads and for the proposed railway to Bahramghat.

No doubt, several groves were sold during the progress of the regular settlement to meet the current expenses of needy proprietors, but the number was small.

The people of Oudh love their groves, so it is hoped that under the liberal orders of Government, directing that 10 per cent. of the area, if planted with groves, shall not be assessed, there will be no reasonable excuse for a general destruction of groves.

When land is taken up for public purposes, it is found that proprietors part with their groves with much hesitation and more reluctance than with their cultivated land.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

## PART I.—Executive.

17. The demarcation of boundaries was effected under the orders of Mr. E. O. Bradford. The work was commenced in November, 1861, and finished in March, 1862.

Demarcation of boundaries. A few complaints were made that villages had been mischievously demarcated together, but I found a sufficient reason in almost every case.

18. The hadbast misls are bound separately ; they contain the shajrah and report of the amin as to the existence of any disputes.

Hadbast files. The maps bear the signatures of the proprietors of adjoining villages, and the signature of the revenue surveyor, who certifies that the boundaries tally with his maps.

19. The revenue survey was made by Colonel Van-  
Revenue survey. renen, R. A. ; it was commenced in 1862 and concluded in 1864. I have great pleasure in testifying to the great accuracy of this survey. I could take a map in my hand and hit off any spot several miles off.

20. The khasra survey was commenced in January, 1863, and concluded in March, 1865.

The results of the revenue and khasra surveys came within the authorized limits of 10 per cent. on the cultivated land, and five per cent. on the total area.

The difference between the revenue and the khasra survey in any single village has been generally caused by the former recording less land as culturable than the settlement officer considered to be so.

21. Five or six munsarims were appointed, according to the size of the tahsil.

BARA BANKI SETTLEMENT REPORT.

Under each munsarim there were eight or 10 am and with each amín one mirdaha. The proprietor supplied man to hold one end of the measuring chain and another to carry the plane table.

The amíns were paid according to their work, Rs. 1-8-1 Rs. 2-8-0 for 100 fields measured, and Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 100 numbers of the village site ; the munsarims were paid fixed salary, ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 a month.

Over the munsarims there were for each tahsil one sadr munsarim on Rs. 100, and one sadr munsarim on Rs. 1

22. The field map showing the cultivated and culture land is on a scale of two chains to Field maps. inch (16 inches to the mile), and the of the village site is on a scale of a quarter of a chain to inch.

The field map of the village site does not give the area of the several plots, consequently, when a regular partition to be made, the village site must be again measured. This arrangement is reasonable, for the Government has no interest in knowing the exact extent of each enclosure in a village.

The accuracy of the field survey was tested in turn the munsarims and the sadr munsarims ; the maps show the different tests that had been applied were then submitted to and examined by the extra assistant, and with him, jointly with the settlement officer, rested the responsibility that the survey had been correctly made.

23. Fair copies of the khasrah and shajrah were made by contract : the former at four annas per 100 lines, the latter at three annas per 100 lines. The highest sum obtained by a copyist any month was Rs. 25.

Fair copies prepared under contract.

24. This is certainly the most economical system making fair copies, and I think it a Arguments in favour of the contract system. ensures greater accuracy than if the work be done by servants paid by regular monthly salary.

It is necessary, however, that the extra Assistant should carefully examine the work done by contract before he passes the order for payment, and in this respect Mahomed Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, certainly devoted much labour and attention. I observed that worthless men soon gave up their contracts, and went off to other districts where the work was done by paid moharirs.

I have seen maps prepared by salaried moharirs on which there were fanciful drawings of peacocks and elegant borders, and for this the Government has had to pay. The man paid by contract would not waste his time in drawing pictures.

25. While the settlement officer was engaged in trying claims to superior rights, the Order of work. sadr munsarims were collecting jamábandís : these were taken in Urdú. Next in order came the determination by the extra assistant commissioners and sadr munsarims of shares and rights in groves, and while this was going on the settlement officer was making his assessments.

26. The settlement misl contains—2 khasrahs, 2 shajrahs, The Settlement file. 1 list of wells ; the rent-roll of the year of survey—1 khateoni, 1 kabulyat, 1 final rubakar, wajibulurz, schedule of rents.

These papers have been so often explained, that I will not define them, but I may say that the trouble of getting in the schedules was very great. It was long before I could induce zemindars to believe that the object was only that stated in the circular No. 1 of 1863 from the Settlement Commissioner, namely, "to obtain a trustworthy record of the rent-roll of a village as adjusted after the declaration of the revised jamá," and even then many schedules were certainly fictitious. It is true that the schedules were supported by copies of pattas, but many of those pattas had been refused by the cultivators.

27. The patwáris were required to file rent-rolls, but owing to their dilatoriness they increased in no slight degree the cost of the preparation of records.

Nature of patwáris' assistance.

Very few knew Urdú, and all were ignorant of the form of the rent-rolls; they found the work difficult, and, consequently, disliked it. Some, moreover, were harassed by the zemindárs for having filed correct copies of the rent-roll, others gave offence because they had been so long absent from the village.

28. There was much excitement when the amíns commenced to record the nature of the soil.

Hopes and fears caused by the amín's work.

Zemindárs concluded that if many fields were entered as "matyár" a high assessment would certainly follow, but I lost no time in making it known that such impressions were erroneous, and that many other things would be taken into consideration.

The entries of the amín regarding the soil were carefully tested and altered by the sadr munsarims and the extra assistant commissioners, so that, at last, a tolerably accurate report of the description of soil was obtained.

The amín's record was least satisfactory in the entries relating to irrigated land. He was instructed to note only the fields irrigated during the year of survey. As it was impossible to test every entry, the amín was emboldened to make the most of his opportunities, and it was, therefore, not expedient to lay too much stress on his papers, more especially as, even if correct, the area irrigated would greatly depend on the rainfall of that particular year.

29. For these and other reasons I found the task of revising the assessment both difficult and laborious: difficult, owing to the uncertain data available, and laborious from the numerous tests to be applied, and the necessity of repeating the same process several hundred times.

Revision of assessments difficult.

30. In assessing a village the following data had to be considered:—

Data for assessment.

I.—The description of the village in the vernacular form A of 1856 (so far as it was preserved).

II.—The assets for 10 years as given by proprietors.

III.—The condition of adjacent villages.

IV.—The average proportion of soil irrigated.

V.—The description of soil.

VI.—The general aspect in revenue and khasrah maps as to locality and size of tanks, and position of village and hamlets.

VII.—Notes taken at the village.

VIII.—Kabulyat of the nawábí.

IX.—Cases of adjustment of rent or exaction decided during the summary settlement.

X.—Nature of tenure.

XI.—Disclosure of former assets in file of superior rights (regular settlement).

XII.—Calculations by average rent rates.

XIII.—Comparison of the summary jamás on skeleton maps.

XIV.—The character of the proprietors as ascertained from existing records and from personal intercourse.

XV.—Kanungo's papers.

31. I now proceed to explain the principles on which my assessments were based. I tried to avoid any arbitrary system, such as the division of parganahs into circles, or of villages into "hars." I would not declare that all rent-rolls were incorrect, nor would I trust blindly to them, and, above all, I refused to enter into minute details.

32. I could obtain no assistance from any of the zemindárs as to the average rent rates of their parganahs, or as to the principles on which they fixed their rents. It ap-

Rent rates unknown under the Native Government.

peared to me that rents were determined in the nawábi not by the market value of the land, but by the status of the occupier.

This was only a necessary result of the custom which prevailed of not ejecting tenants except for persistent default or violent contumacy.

33. It was desirable, however, to have some table for Assumed revenue rates. the purpose of testing assessments ; in other words, to make an attempt to deduce average rates, and this was my method :—

I took the khasra into the village, and selecting fields at random, noted the area and the rent paid, and after repeating this process in several villages I prepared three sets of revenue rates to be applied to land irrigated from wells, from tanks, unirrigated, matyár soil, dumat soil.

I applied these rates to 20 villages which I had assessed, and, after slight alterations, I found I had three tables for testing the fairness of my assessment according as the village was a good, bad, or an indifferent one.

The tables are given in Appendix A., and I here give examples of their application :—

*Mobarikpur.*—When I visited this village I resolved to apply the rates for the best and first class :—

Rs. 2-8-0 on the malguzari area gave	...	Rs. 1,097
The rates on the irrigated and unirrigated	„	1,105
The rates on the description of soil	„	1,150
Assessment	...	1,150

*Bhunauli*,—III. Class :—

Rs. 1-8-0 on malguzari area gave	...	Rs. 835
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	„	929
Rates on soils	„	920
Assessment	„	1,000

*Piprauli*,—I. Class :—

Rs. 2-8-0 on malguzari area	...	...	Rs. 1,290
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	...	„	1,600
Rates on soils	...	...	„ 2,000
Assessment	...	...	„ 1,700

It was almost an invariable rule that where the rates on the irrigated and unirrigated area gave a higher sum than the calculation on the malguzari area, the assessment should be as above in excess of the malguzari rate, and *vice versa*, as below :—

*Nugri*,—III. Class :—

Rs. 1-8-0 on malguzari area	...	...	Rs. 1,894
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	...	„	1,341
Rates on soils	...	...	„ 2,232
Assessment	...	...	„ 1,700

*Kulpya*,—II. Class :—

Rs. 2 on malguzari area	...	...	Rs. 1,848
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	...	„	1,514
Rates on soils	...	...	„ 1,944
Assessment	...	...	„ 1,640

These examples show that the assessment was not made exclusively on class rates, or on irrigated rates, or on the amin's record of the soil ; in each village other features received anxious attention.

However, no assumed average revenue rates were of use when any one element for consideration preponderates over the rest : this was particularly the case with the calculations according to soils.

34. The great object was to find out the true assets of former years, and for this purpose the value and use of the landlord's rent-roll was the basis of further enquiries, as well as the first step in the assessment. There were many reasons why the rent-rolls of adjacent villages should vary, but when the settlement officer could not assign them, he was entitled to a full explanation from the landlord.

35. Many a proprietor would solemnly declare that his rent-roll correctly showed his receipts, Proprietor's explanation but on further enquiry it would be found not always reliable. that he had assigned 200 or 300 kacha bighas rent free to kinsmen, servants, creditors, brahmins, &c., which had not been entered in the rent-roll.

Another explanation of a suspiciously low rent-roll would be found in the fact that certain land had been recently thrown out of cultivation. This was not an uncommon device for evading the settlement officer's pertinent enquiries, and it was scarcely less practised than the ordinary one of giving written leases for less than the real rent.

If the rent-roll came up to the expectations which were formed of the village when it was visited, it was accepted, otherwise some or all of the tests detailed in para. 30 were applied.

36. Villages of the following descriptions were found the most difficult to assess :—

Village, most different to assess.

I.—A village with a large extent of cultivation which was not supported by hamlets favourably situated. Here the distant fields would be neglected, owing, possibly, to a deficiency of water and manure, but it would be owing also to the increased labour which was demanded for their cultivation.

Tenants would not take fields half a mile off when they could cultivate nearer home; the distance detracted from the time devoted to their noonday rest, while it added to the labour of bringing the produce to the homestead.

II.—A village owned and cultivated by a Musulman fraternity, who were too indolent to work.

The question arose, could these men rouse themselves from their hereditary stupor? Go early in the morning to such a village and you would see no one in the fields: the village which you had just left was teeming with workmen; Kúrmís and Ahírs were watering, ploughing, and weeding. Should the difference in the habits of life of these cultivators affect the assessment? The answer was to be found in the

principles laid down by Sir Charles Wingfield in his letter No. 2116, dated the 23rd July 1863: "The assessment must be determined on general principles alike for all villages, whatever the caste of the inhabitants, but, as it is certain that a village peopled by some castes cannot pay a jamá that would be deemed light by others; a discretion is left to the settlement officer, on good reasons being shown, to reduce the legitimate demand of the State, &c., &c."

III.—A village where the land was intersected by ravines, or bordering on streams, such land was generally undulating, and it varied greatly in productiveness.

IV.—A village where the rents were chiefly paid in kind.

37. An idea of what can be produced by energy and enterprise may be found by a visit to <sup>A pattern village.</sup> the village of Bundagípur:—

When I reached its border, I was amazed to think who could be the honest proprietor who dared to face the revised assessment. The explanation was readily found in the fact that the village had been declared rent free for ever.

38. In many instances, of course, a low rent-roll was as true as a very high one. For example, <sup>An inferior village.</sup> in Obrí, the site of the Sadr station, where the soil is "domat."

The proprietor was an indigent Musulman without a spark of enterprise. He could not supply either water or manure: his village consisted of a few huts, the land was tilled chiefly by residents of Bara Banki, who were not permitted to carry their manure across their own village border. Here it was of no avail to point out that the adjacent villages of Pysár, Bara Banki, and Barail, were highly productive; that Obrí also possessed capabilities which had been neglected. The rent-roll was not accepted, and the result has been a marked improvement in the cultivation.

39. I would not pay much heed to the description of <sup>Personal inspection of</sup> soil as classified by the native subordinates, for it was so difficult to discern one from the other that no two officials could agree; but I

laid the greatest stress on visiting each village, because by walking across the length and breadth of the cultivation, by noticing the luxuriance or poorness of the crops, the depth of the tanks, the facilities for sinking wells, and the nature of the uncultivated land, I could acquire a far more satisfactory idea of the capabilities of the village than by following the amín's classification, or by heeding the proprietor's lament that his soil was so bad.

40. I came to the conclusion that whatever native aid <sup>Aid of native officials</sup> might be considered expedient, it should when advisable be consulted before and after the settlement officer revises the assessment, and not at the time that he is actually so employed. If a kanungo is present, the assessment will be either uniformly low, or, at any rate, unequal.

If a sadr munsarim is present, the tendency will be to assess too high.

Let the settlement officer revise his assessments sitting alone, and then invite extra assistant commissioners, sadr munsarims, kanungos, and proprietors to freely point out defects.

41. The greater the publicity of the new jamas between the declaring of them and the <sup>Free criticism after declaration of assessment.</sup> calling in of the kabulyats, and the more freely that the settlement officer listens to objections, the more equal and fair will be the incidence of the assessment.

42. Unless a settlement officer possesses a special <sup>Reasons for not consulting a committee of talukdárs.</sup> aptitude for carrying the talukdárs with him in the execution of so difficult and delicate a measure as the revision of assessments, I would not recommend him to invite the aid of a talukdár's committee.\*

It is extremely difficult for any man to be an unbiassed judge in matters which concern his own interest ; it is hardly fair to place a talukdár in such a position ; and, moreover, there is some apprehension of proprietors of a lower status misunderstanding the object of the committee. Some talukdárs already complain of being worried to exercise the influence which they are supposed to possess.

\* This refers to Financial Commissioner's correspondence.

43. Objections to the assessments were of three kinds :—

Objections against the assessment. I.—Where the proprietor honestly believed, or, at all events, hoped that he could prove, that the assessment would not leave him half the average assets of his village ;

II.—Where the proprietor imagined that his village should not bear a higher assessment than certain other villages which, in his opinion, were as good as his own ; and

III.—Where the proprietor by good luck or by successful deception had paid a very low revenue during the summary settlement, and now objected to the large increase, which brought his revenue on a level with that of others.

44. Objections were disposed of in open cutcherry. How they were dealt with. The objector was required to bring his patwári and his rent-rolls.

Of two talukdárs who in the early part of the settlement objected and came with their papers, one was answered to his satisfaction by his own rent-rolls, the other was allowed a reduction.

The effect of the searching enquiry which was made in these cases was satisfactory and lasting; proprietors learnt that something more than a howl was required before the new amas could be reduced.

Of the second class, many objections were most unreasonable. Such, for instance, as those put forward by proprietors of the Daryabad and Nawabganj tahsils when they compared their jamas with those in the Rámnagar tahsíl by Mr. Herbert Harington.

Now, making every allowance for the difference in the assessments for any one officer with another, it was quite manifest that in the Rámnagar tahsíl (which lies entirely to the north of the Kalyáni, see para. 7), the facilities for irrigation were so far inferior to the rest of the district that the revenue rate must of necessity be lower.

The most discreditable objectors of the third class were Ruza Hosein and Mahomed Abid, talukdárs of Rudauli. I was not surprised at this, for whether in their tardy submission after the mutinies, or in their connivance in the attack in those days on our Rudauli tahsíl, or in filing palpably incorrect rent-rolls, they have uniformly sustained a character for a sullen opposition to our Government.

45. The summary revenue of the Bara Banki district Result of the assessment. was, exclusive of cesses, Rs. 8,42,618. By the revised assessments the revenue has been raised to Rs. 11.97,398, an increase of Rs. 3,54,780.—

The new jamas came into force on the following dates :—

In tahsíl Nawabganj	...	September, 1865.
„ „ Rámnagar	...	1866.
„ „ Daryabad	...	1866.

46. It is sometimes asserted that one criterion of a fair Punctuality in the payment of revenue. assessment is that the revenue should be paid with regularity, but even this argument does not always apply.

For instance, a talukdár once represented to me the urgent necessity for the Government demand against him of Rs. 1,000 being postponed for two or three months. As upon enquiry I discovered that the talukdár was just then investing Rs. 8,000 in a mortgage, he was called upon for an explanation. The reply was given in all seriousness that the Government could easily wait for its money.

Now, although a judicious postponement of the Government demand will often save a proprietor from embarrassment, there is no doubt that the punctual payment of revenue is generally held to be contingent on private interests. The most prosperous villages are those settled with Kurmi proprietors, and they find no difficulty in paying their revenue, but the reverse of this picture is to be found in a coparcenary body of Musulmans.

47. The revenue can never be easily collected unless Fair trial demanded of Collectors. constant attention be paid to the state of coparcenary villages.

In those valuable directions to settlement officers and collectors published by the Government, North-Western Provinces, there are ample instructions to meet every case, and if officers would only follow these instead of their own devices, revised assessments would have a fairer trial than they sometimes have.

I deprecate all irregular interference between landlord and tenant, and all attempts to bolster up the revised assessments by "adjusting" rent; but I assert that the collector cannot maintain too intimate a knowledge of the manner in which a lambardár discharges his trust.

At the regular settlement the most substantial men of the community are selected for the office of lambardár.

If one of these men should prove unworthy of his position and squander the revenue paid by his sharers, he should be got rid of before he ruins the whole village. In fact, on each occasion of a tahsildar reporting a balance, the Collector should read para. 35 of Directions to Collectors, and set to work to "*ascertain the cause of default*."

Let me not be supposed to encourage the dismissal of a lambardar except on well-established incapacity, otherwise sharers will themselves default, and lay the blame on their representatives; but what I mean is this, that there are lambardárs, who, being unworthy of their position, take advantage of the well known aversion which Collectors have to frequent changes in the office of lambardár, and these men must be watched, and the more they are looked after, the more readily will the revenue be collected with satisfaction to all parties.

The principles upon which the assessment of this district  
Remarks of Government of India. was made, were approved of by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Foreign Secretary's letter No. 46, of 3rd February, 1866, in the following words: "The remarks by Major Chamier on his principles and mode of procedure in assessment are interesting, and prove the great care bestowed by him on one of the most responsible and important duties which devolve on a Deputy Commissioner."

## CHAPTER II.

## THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

*PART II.—Judicial.*

49. During the summary settlement the Bara Banki district was known to contain 2,110 <sup>Opening Remarks.</sup> villages; it has been now demarcated into 1,595, of which 510 have been decreed to t'alukdárs, 543 in zemindári, and 542 in imperfect pattídári tenure.

50. It was first necessary for the settlement officer <sup>System adopted in dis-</sup> and the assistant settlement officer to <sup>posing of claims.</sup> determine to whom the superior rights in the villages belonged; after that, claims to groves, shares, sír, &c., were disposed of by the extra assistant commissioners and the *sadr munsarims*.

In the adjudication of rights, claims pertaining to different villages, if connected with each other, were heard at the same time, and great care was taken not to detain parties unnecessarily. A reasonable number of cases were fixed for each day, and regular hours were kept.

51. One result of punctual attendance in court was that <sup>Employment of vakíls.</sup> vakíls appeared in most cases, though many of them resided at Lucknow, 18 miles distant, for they were satisfied that suits would be heard on the days fixed. Although all classes were advised not to employ vakíls, no opposition was offered to their doing so. Indeed, it seemed hard that parties should be harshly discouraged from obtaining the best advice within their means when valuable rights in land were being determined once and for ever. That many were impoverished by the exorbitant fees taken by the vakíls there is too much reason to fear; for this, however, there was no remedy, and not even the satisfaction that such heavy expenses diminished litigation in hopeless suits.

52. Under the native rule the tenure of most zemin-Zemindári tenures under dárí villages resembled that of a t'aluká. The native Government. The most intelligent, influential, or daring member of the community entered into engagements with the chakladár and became responsible for the payment of the revenue. He appropriated the profits, or sustained the loss on his contract, while his sharers contented themselves with "sír"; in other words, with a portion of the profits rather less than their legal shares.

This arrangement was sound and well-suited to the times, inasmuch as its principal element was strength; for one influential proprietor was better able to resist the encroachment of his powerful neighbours than a number of petty sharers. It was from the circumstance of one sharer appearing as proprietor that we found deeds of mortgage executed by only one individual; and, therefore, the courts would not ignore such transactions solely on the grounds that the signatures of all the sharers were not affixed.

53. But when the courts were called upon to determine Difficulty in deciding whether such possession of "sír" en-shares in a zemindári. entitled the holder to his legal share, there was a wide difference of opinion.

Some officers were of opinion that as the holder of the engagements had borne the burden of the day when loss was more frequent than gain, the same system should continue under the superior advantages of our rule; that, strictly speaking, as the "sír" holders had not taken their shares within the period of limitation, their claims to share were barred; that the possession of the sharers was adverse to those who had only held "sír."

54. Many cases were decided on this principle in the Ruling of the Financial Commissioner. early part of the settlement according to the Financial Commissioner's ruling in the case of Mehndi Hosein *versus* Akber Alí (Selected Case of 1866). The Financial Commissioner [Mr. Davies] remarked, it is hereshown "that possession has hitherto been quite at variance with law and custom. The person who has managed the estate on behalf of the co-sharers, and entered into engagements for payment of the land revenue, has kept all the profits to himself and failed to account to the co-sharers."

The Financial Commissioner held such possession to be adverse to the "sir" holders, and declared their claims to full shares to be barred by limitation.

Again, in Dundiamau, the Financial Commissioner recorded that "he fully believed that the possession of sír and nankár in the nawabí kept alive the title to a share \* \* \*"; that in the sense of the people the sír holders were equitably entitled to the recovery of their shares, but still the statute of limitation could not be denied to the shareholder who had managed to retain and appropriate to his own purposes the profits of the estate.

55. Latterly it was ruled that the possession of "sir" did entitle the holder to a decree for his share. Some contrary decisions. The possession was not considered adverse because the "sír" holder possessed the right, though dormant, of separating his share.

56. In the Husupur Tanda case, the Financial Commissioner [Mr. Davies] held that as no prescriptive custom was established obliterating the rights of co-sharers the legal shares still existed; and he observed: "The transformation of an undivided estate "held in joint-proprietorship is, in fact, a confiscation and a "violent deprivation of the coparceners of their civil rights, and "can only be effected by an extreme stretch of a despotic prerogative."

These remarks combated the principle which had been laid down by the Commissioner, that as the estate had always been a joint undivided one, the shares claimed could not be decreed.

57. The case of the Kyampur estate was exactly in point, whether a property hitherto undivided was now divisible.

The plaintiff Himmut Bahadur, who was a cousin, once removed, of the defendant Nowrung Singh, claimed the whole estate, consisting of 15 villages, as the eldest son of the eldest branch, and he would not admit defendant's right to any share, because no shares had ever existed.

In appeal, the Commissioner (Mr. Capper) ruled that "all history shows us that the practice of dividing Rájput estates in this province has been very general on occasion arising, and in this case sufficient occasion has occurred. "Law and equity seem alike to proclude the maintenance of Nowrung Singh to the exclusion of the elder branch represented by Himmut Bahadur, while, though law might, perhaps, warrant a decree for the sale-title in favour of Himmut Bahadur, the circumstances of Nowrung Singh's long possession would hardly justify such an order in equity." "The Commissioner decreed three-fourths to Himmut Bahadur and one-fourth to Nowrung Singh.

The Officiating Financial Commissioner (Mr. Stewart Reid) held that the Commissioner "was not competent to order a division when the appellant directly asserted that the estate was indivisible."

58. In my opinion, the following good reasons could be urged in favour of the former principle maintaining the past status.

(1.) As we were deciding cases on the status of ancient times, we should uphold that status ; (2.) The law of limitation would appear to oppose a decree for a share, for as the present claimants, and, probably, several generations before them, had succeeded only to "sír," the property had assumed the distinctive features of a principality, and was now impartible ; (3.) So little desire was there to depart from the long-established tenure that, at the summary settlement made immediately after the annexation, the coparceners in many villages did not take up their shares though entered in the khewat ; and even at the regular settlement, many compromised their claims for shares by taking a moderate quantity of "sír," while others preferred their claims to share only lest the right of asserting them thereafter should be denied them. We may give those immediately concerned in this matter the credit of knowing their own interests. Indeed, to my thinking, those villages will thrive the best under our rule in which the coparceners have not yielded to the temptation of demanding their legal shares ; for no sooner is there dissension amongst sharers, then the worry and cost of obtaining a division of profits are found to more than counterbalance the small increase of income derivable from the full share.

59. The principle of declaring that the possession of Arguments against the "sir" entitled the holder to his full past status. share was best defended, I think, on the grounds,—(1) that a limitation of twelve years (the limitation in force in the Oudh Settlement Courts) was too short a criterion of custom over-ruling rights heritable by law; (2) that it could not be ascertained how far the existing state of things owed its origin to the free and unreserved consent of the sharers; and (3), that under the changes and vicissitudes of the native rule, discontented sharers had opportunities of taking their full rights, whilst the decrees of our courts would close the door against them in perpetuity.

60. A sub-settlement may be defined to be a tenure Definition of a sub-settle. under which those persons, or the representatives. representatives of those persons who were in proprietary possession of the village, when it became incorporated with the t'aluká, are secured in their right to manage the village and enjoy the profits subject to the payment of the Government revenue plus a certain percentage to the t'alukdár. This description of suit caused more trouble to the settlement courts, more anxiety to the t'alukdár, and more distress, fancied or real, to the under-proprietors than any other kind tried in the settlement courts.

61. Prior to the passing of Act XXVI. of 1866 claims to sub-settlements were decided on their How claims were first disposed of. own merits. They were only successful where it was proved that the claimants had, by virtue of their proprietary right, and in defiance of the pressure of the superior owner, retained the management of the village and enjoyed the profits.

The sum paid by them to the t'alukdár might have been fixed, or it might have varied, according to the circumstances of each case; but no suit was dismissed on the grounds that the profits fell below a certain ideal standard. Indeed, the claimants might appeal to the tenacity with which they had clung to a nearly hopeless position as evidence at least of the belief they themselves had in the genuineness of the rights asserted.

The appellate courts of the Settlement Commissioner and Chief Commissioner, and subsequently the Financial Commissioner (when first appointed), so narrowly scrutinized each case that false or even weak claims had no chance of success.

62. In March 1866, Mr. Strachey arrived as Chief Commissioner, and by August of the Act XXVI. 1866. same year his measures and deliberations had culminated in the passing of Act XXVI., 1866. From the correspondence published in the Blue book on this subject, it would appear that legislation became necessary owing to Mr. Davies' decision in the Morar Khera case ; but in his letter to Government, published at page 387 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated September 1st, 1866, Mr. Strachey represented the act to be one part of an arrangement with the t'alukdárs when the subject of rights of occupancy in Oudh and the question of sub-settlements were disposed of at the same time.

The main provisions of the Act were—(1) that the claimants should show that they were in proprietary possession when the village was incorporated with the t'aluka ; (2) that such possession extended over the whole area claimed ; (3) that they held the lease by virtue of their proprietary right ; (4) that their profits were not less than 12 per cent. of the gross rental ; (5) that they could show the requisite degree of continuousness defined in rule 3 of the schedule.

63. Claimants often found that although the fourth and fifth conditions really existed, they could not formally prove those issues in court, thus their claims fell through.

How claims were affected by the Act.

The third condition looked formidable, but practically its effect was nothing where the first and second points were established.

64. The Act was admitted to be favourable to t'alukdars ; Contentment of the Talukdárs. they instantly saw that few sub-settlements could be decreed, and, as Mr. Strachey remarked in his minute on this Act, they were "satisfied."

65. It was some time, however, before the claimants realized the fact that decrees acted upon <sup>Claimants dissatisfied.</sup> for two years were found to be contrary to rules framed under a political necessity, and they would not, or could not, understand that they had been "placed in a "position very much better than any it was possible that the "law would have assigned to them if the compromise had "not been made."

They would not take into consideration the benefits of a right of occupancy conceded to others who were not claiming a sub-settlement.

66. The presence of a sub-proprietor as the manager of the village was most irritating to the <sup>Sub-settlements during</sup> t'alukdar, and the experience of the <sup>Summary Settlement.</sup> summary settlement showed that they were constantly seeking the protection of our courts, and that some such provision as that in section 14 of the Oudh Rent Act would have been required; so it was well that sub-settlements were almost done away with, in accordance with Lord Canning's opinion that it was "a bad principle to "create two classes of recognised proprietors in one estate."

67. There was no little difference of opinion as to the <sup>Peculiar claims to sub-</sup> mode in which claims to sub-settlements <sup>settlement.</sup> should be decided when preferred by members of the same clan as the t'alukdár.

The issues arose,—(1) were the claimants in possession of the proprietary right at the time the village was incorporated in the t'aluká?

(2.) If their rights had no origin independent of the t'alukdár, could they be decreed a sub-settlement?

(3) Were they given the lease as kinsmen of the t'alukdár; in other words, should not the claims be treated after the manner of claims to maintenance preferred by other near relations of the t'alukdár.

The argument that as the rájáh only acquired the estate with the aid of these kinsmen, therefore they had a right co-existent with his, would have had much weight, had the

clansmen only asserted a heritable title ; but inasmuch as they claimed a right to alienate their villages without consulting the t'alukdár, it was ruled that under Act XXVI, 1866, a title to sub-settlement could not "accrue by prescription from long pakka holding allowed by the t'alukdár" "where independent origin was not made out."

68. Rájah Sarabjít Singh, T'alukdár of Rámnanagar,  
 Exceptional case of Rájah Sarabjít Singh. and the head of the Raikwár clan of Thákurs.

His father, Rájah Goorlux, who is still alive, possessed great hereditary influence in, and had generally engaged for, certain whole parganahs ; at all events, for a cluster of some 300 villages. This old man was late in submitting himself after the rebellion, and consequently lost all his villages. His son, however, received a sanad at the summary settlement for 102 villages.

Para. 10 of Foreign Secretary's letter No. 46, of 3rd February 1866, referred to this case :—

" Adverting to Major Chamier's remark as to the claim of Rájah Goorlux having been taken up by the Chief Commissioner in favour of his son, His Excellency in Council presumes that you did not find any ground for recommending that the case should be reconsidered."

Subsequently, the Financial Commissioner (Mr. Davies) decreed to the son 20 per cent of the profits of those villages which, but for his father's rebellion, would have formed part of his estate under the T'alukdári Settlement, and in which he could prove a co-existing right. The Act which reduced the number of sub-settlements in Oudh was held not to apply to these villages.

The zemindárs considered the decision to be a great grievance, because it was not called for on the grounds that the villages (102) already in the Rájah's sanad were insufficient to maintain his position ; but it must be admitted that if Rájah Goorlux's submission had not been so protracted, they would most probably have lost their villages under Act XXVI. of 1866.

The zemindárs referred to in this case were principally Raikwárs, *i. e.*, of the same clan as the Rájah.

It is from this decision that the number of sub-settlements in return No. 4 for the Rámnagar tahsil is so large as 108.

One noteworthy result of Act XXVI. of 1866 was the abolition of the village community. The bond which fastened this "organized patriarchal society and assemblage of co-  
With the abolition of sub-  
settlement, village commu-  
nities disappear.  
proprietors" was severed, and blended interests in an entire village were made to give way to separate proprietorship in a portion. To this it may be said that the general tendency of our Government is to make persons independent of each other, and to turn proprietorship in common into separate proprietorship ; that Section 3 of Act XIX. 1863 provides that every recorded sharer has a right to claim partition of his share, and that every day's experience shows that the position which a lambardár or representative shareholder possesses is so strong, that if the position be abused the sharers have no alternative but to break up the joint-proprietorship. This is all very true ; but this answer only applies to coparcenary bodies which are not village communities.

The village community has been described (Mayne's Ancient Law) to be something more than a brotherhood of relatives, and more than an association of partners : " It is an "organised society, and, besides providing for the management "of the common fund, it seldom fails to provide, by a complete "staff of functionaries, for internal government, for police, for "the administration of justice, and for the appointment of "public taxes and duties."

It has been considered "the least indestructible institution of a society which never willingly surrenders any one "of its usages to innovations. Conquests and revolutions seem "to have swept over it without disturbing or displacing it, and "the most beneficent systems of government in India have "always been those which have recognized it as the basis of "administration."

The strongholds of this ancient institution were found in certain villages of each t'aluka where combination was essen-

tial, but the political necessity under which Act XXVI. of 1866 was passed, has swept away in a day the village community.

70. Decrees for *sír* were given on the following principles :—  
Claim to "sír" of t'alukas.

"Sír" was held to be that land which was left to the proprietor at the time that he either conveyed his rights to another, or was ousted from his position as a payer of Government revenue.

Claimants were not called upon to prove that the land claimed as "sír" had been held by them by virtue of their proprietary right; it was sufficient for them to prove their former ownership, and that they paid rent "at a rate lower than that paid by ordinary cultivators of the same class with themselves."

A distinction was drawn between "sír" in a village mortgaged to a t'alukdár and in that which he had purchased. In the former case, a heritable and transferable right was decreed; in the latter, a heritable right only, unless the "sír" had been expressly excluded from the sale.

71. The Financial Commissioner's judgment in the case *Ruling of the Financial Commissioner* of Bissesur Bux and Sheodarshan Singh referred to a mortgaged village, and it was there ruled that an individual or community possessing a heritable and transferable right in the whole village might alienate the greater portion of it and yet retain under agreement his "sír" land. This agreement, however, was rarely, if ever, expressed in the deed of mortgage, but it was tacitly admitted by the t'alukdar that the mortgagor had a pressing lien on his property sufficient for his maintenance.

72. The decision of rights and interests in groves was not attended with much trouble, nor were the disputes rancorous.  
Rights in groves.

73. Settlement Commissioner's Circular No. 63 of 1863 *Circular on groves.* was our guide on the subject. It assumed that the tenure of groves was capable of being classified under one of four classes.

The first related to the grove planted by a person who at the time of planting it, was possessed of the proprietary right in the village.

The second related to the grove planted on land purchased from the proprietor.

In the third case a proprietor of a village may have voluntarily made over to some person other than a mere cultivator a piece of land on which to plant a grove. Under the two first heads, the instructions naturally were that the owners of the groves had an indefeasible right to the land and the trees.

The right of property in the third class was to be maintained according to the local custom, whatever that might be.

The fourth class, which was the most numerous and the most important, was governed by the following rule : Clause V., para. 3,—“The grove may have been planted by a common cultivator by permission of the proprietor, and such cultivator may or may not have paid rent for the land. “In such cases the occupancy of the trees must follow the occupancy of the land, and if the cultivator is turned out of the latter, he will lose all interest in the former.”

74. In most of the t'alukas the right to cut down, sell, Mention of groves in the Wajibulurz or mortgage the trees without the t'alukdar's consent was not conceded to or demanded by the tenants, while the t'alukdar was declared entitled to one-fourth of the price fetched by the sale of the trees. In other t'alukas such restrictions were considered undignified and illiberal.

The two customs indicated, in some measure, the nature of the treatment which the tenants received. Indeed, so arbitrary was the rule of one or two of the t'alukdárs during the summary settlement, that tenants hardly dared to resort to our courts.

75. The object of the circular was to maintain things Tenure of groves affected by the Oudh Rent Act. as we found them at annexation, but under the free powers of ejectment which are given to the landlord by the Oudh Rent Act, the tenure

of groves of class IV. lies at the mercy of the landlord, and this result has arisen not because it is a new thing in Oudh to be able to eject tenants, but because the powers of ejection hitherto dormant are now largely exercised.

If any system could have been devised by which tenants could have retained possession of their groves on the bare condition of their keeping them up to the standard existing at settlement, it would have gone far towards postponing the destruction of these fine groves.

76. All rights relating to irrigation from tanks, jhils, and streams, have, it is believed, been determined, whether disputed or not. Every effort was made to render the "wajibulurz" a perfect record in this respect, in order that parties interested might have less reason for asserting their rights by acts of violence.

Affrays regarding irrigation are naturally more frequent than for the possession of land, because the water is carried away before the courts can interfere.

77. Notwithstanding the exertions made by the courts to leave no rights undetermined, yet it was discovered, when the preparation of khateonis was commenced, that many disputes remained as to whose patti certain fields belonged. It then became necessary to induce one of the parties concerned to file a suit.

78. It is not easy to define a kasbah. Major MacAndrew, Settlement Officer of Rae Bareli, describes it as "something between a village and a town." I prefer the definition given by Mr. Capper in a judgment relating to rights in kasbah Amethi, of the Lucknow district:—

"It would take a great deal of clear proof to convince this court that the zemindari title of any one individual or family to the lands of a metropolis kasbah was ever acknowledged. A kasbah is a Mussulman settlement in a defensible

“ military position, generally on the site of an ancient Hindú “ head quarter town or port, where, for mutual protection, “ the Musulmans who had over-run and seized the proprietary “ of the surrounding villages resided, where the foudar and “ his troops, the parganah kanungo and chaudhri, the “ m’afti, kázi, and high dignitaries lived, and, as must be the “ case, when the wealth and power of the Moslem sect was “ collected in one spot, a large settlement of Syuds, mosques, “ durgas, &c., sprung up. As a rule, there was but little “ land attached, and that was chiefly planted with fruit groves “ and held free of rent, whilst each man really had a freehold “ of the yard, *i. e.*, of his house and the land occupied by his “ servants and followers, and so the assertion became fact “ that each man of note was a zemindár of his holding.”

Without doubt many will be found to be owners of land within the village site who do not possess an orchard or a biswá of land outside it, but the reverse of this would only be found where the owner of the grove or cultivated land has subsequently obtained a footing in the kasbah by mortgage or purchase.

The designation of “ chaks” has not been used in this district in connection with kasbahs, because the word “ chak” conveys the idea of plots lying together within an imaginary ring-fence, whereas fields belonging to any one proprietor are generally situated in various parts of the village.

79. The right to engage with the Government for  
 Claims relating to kas- the payment of revenue in kasbahs  
 bahs. was decreed to the claimant who could  
 show the longest possession of the kabulyat based on the  
 proprietary right in some portion of the kasbah.

Claims for shares in kasbahs were of the most puzzling nature, and as for the Kintúr cases the claimants themselves could not state their claims with precision until the Sadr Munsarim, Mahomed Ahsun, prepared the statement, of which a translation is given in Appendix B.

80. There were not many decisions based on sijjils, *i. e.*,  
 Sijjils. judgments of the courts of the late  
 native Government.

The most remarkable case was that of Jawad Ali *versus* Suratjít Singh and Sudharí Singh, in which the Financial

Commissioner (Mr. Davies) decreed the village of Pursa to Jawad Ali, son of Rájah Imdád Ali. The holders of the summary settlement were the defendants, Surajbans Thákurs, and they had been in possession for years.

Jawad Ali's claim was based on a deed of sale from those Mahomedan proprietors who had mortgaged the village to the Thákurs ; the sijjil found that the sale was a valid one. It was observed, however, from the sijjil that the Thákurs would not attend the amín's court.

81. Up to the 30th June 1870, the   
Judicial work performed. following claims had been decided :—

Proprietary rights in entire villages	...	3,150
For shares	...	6,541
For sub-settlement	...	938
For "sír"	...	4,092
Miscellaneous	...	9,328
Making a total of		24,049

leaving undecided only 19 claims.

82. The Financial Commissioner's court was so anxious that all claims to rights in land should be fully determined that applications for review of judgment were freely taken. Applications for re-hearings. Claimants were naturally not slow in making the most of the practice.

I give two examples, not by any means solitary cases : in one the applications were unsuccessful, in the other the orders of the lower courts were reversed.

Debídín claimed a sub-settlement of the village of "Seraie Moghul"; on the 15th May 1868, Mr. Butts, Assistant Settlement Officer, decreed it ; on the 13th August 1868, Mr. Ouseley, Commissioner, confirmed it ; on the 13th March 1869, Financial Commissioner confirmed it ; on the 6th October 1869, Mr. Capper, Officiating Financial Commissioner, rejected application for review ; on the 23rd March 1870, General Barrow rejected a second application for review.

The Mahárájah's severe illness and death terminated any further proceedings.

In the other case, Mirza Kudrut-ul-fah Beg claimed the village of Bairanamau by mortgage.

In review appeal he asserted for the first time that the village had been sold to him, and he eventually obtained a decree as purchaser.

83. Suits for rent free lands were not numerous owing to the first few decisions being unfavourable to the claimants; a grant which derived its origin entirely from the favour of the proprietor of the village was not maintained against his will on the bare ground of long possession; the claimant was required to show that his possession was adverse to the proprietor, or that the grant was made in perpetuity.

It was one thing for a proprietor to grant a bighah of land free of rent, when he knew he could exercise his power of ejecting the grantee at any moment, but it is quite another thing to say now to the grantor, "whereas you did not exercise your right during the 12 years preceding limitation the grantee has acquired a right to hold the land rent free for ever."

It was most reasonable in determining rights in a newly acquired province like Oudh, that some regard should be paid to the fact that our decrees would give a fixity of tenure which was wholly unknown under the native Government, lest in attempting to correct the injustice of former days we should create an injustice of our own. The principle upon which we decided was subsequently confirmed by Financial Commissioner's Selected Case No. V. 1868, where the courts were required to determine "whether the tenure was created "with the intention that it should be maintained during the "pleasure of the grantor or during the performance of some "specific service, religious or secular, or as a permanent right "whether of property or occupancy."

84. The nánkár which was payable or deducted from the royal revenues (mujrái daftár muálla,) was of two kinds:—

(1.) "Nánkár dehí" was, as its name imports, that portion of the profits of a village which was left to the proprietor.

The revenue payable by the proprietor represented the full assets of the village minus "sír" and "nánkár."

There was no fixed rate at which "sír" and "nánkár" could be recognized : they were limited partly by the cupidity and influence of the proprietor, and partly by the zeal, honesty, or depravity of the chakladár.

(2.) Nánkár "ismi" (in the name of) or "tunkhaye" (the wages of) was the allowance made to individuals such as kanungoes, or assigned to charitable purposes. This nánkár was paid by the chakladár and debited in the accounts which he rendered to the finance minister.

There was a third description of nánkár which was recognized at the palace.

These were irregular allowances which had their origin in the favour of the chakladár, they were called "ryáti," *i. e.*, by favour.

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## CHAPTER III.

85. Mr. Williams' report on the census taken on 1st February 1869 furnished the following information :—

86. The total population amounted to 875,376, equal to 649 persons per square mile. In relative density, Bara Banki stood second on the list, Lucknow being the first. Of the whole population, 64·7 were found to be adults, and, as regard sexes, 51·4 to be males.

87. There were 748,061 Hindús to 127,315 Mahomedans and Mahomedans; the former were 85·4 per cent. of the population, the latter only 14·5.

Here again Bara Banki had the largest percentage of Mahomedans next to Lucknow.

Of 43 t'alukdárs 23 were Mahomedans. The principal Mahomedan towns were declared to be Rudauli, Zaidpur, Mussauli, Rusauli, Fatehpur, Sydunpur, Bansa.

88. The agricultural parganahs, with a population over 500 souls to the square mile, were,—

Partabganj	...	...	...	683
Satrikh	...	...	...	525
Bado Sarai	...	...	...	571
Muhammadpur	...	...	...	534
Súrajpur	...	...	...	687
Mawai Maholára	...	...	...	603
Basorhi	...	...	...	675

Of the Hindús 58.3 were agricultural, and likewise 28.1 of the Mahomedans. On the whole population the percentages were :—

Hindús agricultural.	Hindús non-agricultural.	Mahomedans agricultural.	Mahomedans non-agricultural.
49.8	35.6	4.1	10.5

Bara Banki was one of the four districts in which females exceeded males among agricultural Mahomedans. There were 3.6 cultivated acres per agricultural male adult.

Division of landed property among castes.

89. The regular settlement left the landed property apportioned as follows:—

Thákurs	...	...	...	548	villages.
Brahmíns	...	...	...	67	"
Kaeths	...	...	...	84	"
Other Hindús	...	...	...	147	"
Mussalmans	...	...	...	749	"
Total				1,595	villages.

Cultivating castes.

90. The principal cultivators were found to be :—

Kurmís	...	...	...	...	134,687
Ahírs	...	...	...	...	96,857
Káchís	...	...	...	...	16,064
Lodhs	...	...	...	...	27,032
Pasís	...	...	...	...	74,303
Chamárs	...	...	...	...	44,268
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	70,355
Thákurs	...	...	...	...	32,219
Mussalmans	...	...	...	...	...

The three first classes are by far the most industrious. Ahírs are found in excess of other cultivators in the low land bordering on the Gogra, because the pasturage there is

abundant. The ghee made in the Terai is considered particularly good, and is sought for in large quantities on occasions of marriages or other great gatherings.

Of the numbers given, most of the three first are probably agriculturists ; of the rest many followed other professions.

Staple products.

91. The staple products are, —

Of the kharif,—

Rice.	Indian corn.
Sawán.	

Of the hewat,—

Kodon.	Joár.
Másh.	Indigo.
Moth.	Múng.
Bajrá.	Urd.

and of the rabí,—

Wheat.	Gram.
Sugarcane.	Peas.
Barley.	Arhar.

92. The system of ploughing, sowing, reaping, and

Why the system of agri- threshing will not be described here, for culture is not explained. it differs in no respect from that followed in other districts of the North-West. Information on this subject has already been furnished in the Unaо Settlement Report.

93. But as sugarcane is more largely grown here than

The cultivation of sugar- in most districts of Oudh, an account of cane. the way in which it is produced may be interesting : -

Sugarcane is raised from cuttings six inches in length, which are planted out eight inches apart during the months of Phágun, Chait, Baisákh. The field has been previously ploughed three or four times and irrigated once. In ten months the crop is fit to be cut.

During this interval it has been weeded and irrigated as often as occasion required, but beyond being watched from pigs and deer (if there are any in the neighbourhood) it has caused little anxiety.

There is a kind of sugarcane called "sáli" which is not watered. This appears to be inferior and liable to flower. From this and other reasons it certainly produces less saccharine matter than the sugarcane which is watered. I have been unable to ascertain any satisfactory reason for the sugarcane flowering.

Cost and produce per acre. 94. The cost of cultivating the superior kinds is here given for one acre :—

Purchase of cuttings and ploughings	... Rs.	8	0	0
Manure	... ,,	4	0	0
Sowing, weeding, and irrigating	... ,,	22	0	0
Reaping	... ,,	1	0	0
Pressing	... ,,	8	0	0
Rent of land	... ,,	10	0	0
Preparation of "ráab"	... ,,	3	0	0
				_____
Total	... ,,	56	0	0
				_____

The produce, twenty-four pakka maunds of treacle, \*being saleable at the rate of Rs. 3 per pakka maund, is worth Rs. 72 ; this gives a profit of Rs. 16 per acre. There are ten different kinds of sugarcane. The best is known by the name of "rumwi."

95. The sugarcane is pressed in a "kolhú" or rough mill formed out of the trunk of a tree, which is fixed into the ground, the upper part is scooped out, and in this basin the sharpened end of a anchor is made to revolve by bullock-power. The stalks, cut into pieces a foot long, are thrown into the basin, and the juice oozes out through a hole below into a "nánd" or earthen vessel ; the pressed stalks are spread out on open platforms and watered ; the juice leaking from these is called "paniha" ; one-third of the pure juice and two-thirds of the adulterated are then poured into the cauldron. In three hours twenty seers of treacle (ráab) are produced, the treacle is emptied by ladles into other cauldrons to cool, and then packed in earthen jars for the market. The fuel for the fire consists of the dried leaves and stalks of the sugarcane, the stalks having been dried in the sun after the juice has been pressed out of them : in cloudy weather mills are stopped for want of this fuel.

One mill gives occupation to four pairs of bullocks and 15 men during the 18 hours that the work is going on. Seven pakka maunds of juice are pressed, and about three pakka maunds of treacle made, so that an acre of sugarcane is disposed of in eight or nine days.

96. The cultivation of sugarcane depends upon the <sup>Area to be sown with su-</sup> price of wheat in January and February <sup>gar cane depends upon the stock of wheat.</sup> and the prospects of the ripening rabí crops ; if grain is likely to be cheap, a larger extent of land is taken up for sugarcane.

It is pleasant to visit a "kolhu" early in the morning during the month of January : it is a village gathering of all classes, where all appear cheerful ; those who are not working are enjoying the huge fire.

97. The rotation of crops is not carried out on any <sup>Rotation of crops.</sup> known principles, but on the knowledge gained by experience. For instance, agriculturists are satisfied that 'dhán' thrives well after wheat ; "másh" after sugarcane, wheat after gram or "másh," "arhar" after wheat or "másh," gram after "arhar," and sugarcane after wheat.

98. The falling of rain in the month of "Chait," which <sup>The signs of the times.</sup> is seldom the case, is considered by zemindárs to be very good for the production of grain, and especially for cotton ; if Jaith and Baisákh be very warm, and hot winds blow throughout these months, the prospects of the crops are good, and sufficient rain during the rainy season is expected.

The first day of "Asárh" (Puraiwa Buddee) should be very warm ; if it be so, and there be neither rain nor clouds that day, the zemindárs consider it a good omen for sufficient rains in the other months of the rainy season.

Thundering, drizzling, and raining on the fifth day of "Asárh" are considered by the zemindárs to be sure signs of good crops as well as of sufficient rain.

On "Púranmasi" "Asárh," *i. e.*, last day of the month, a "puja," called "Byas Puja," takes place, and on the same day flags are hoisted up in the towns and villages at sunset for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the wind; if it blows from the south-east they consider it a bad omen, but if it blows from any other quarter they consider it propitious: this custom is generally known as "Puwun Puricha."

A westerly wind in the month of "Sáwan" is considered favourable for the crops.

If it thunders at midnight on "Sáwan suddi" 7th, it is considered a sign of drought and famine.

The prospects of the crops depend on the fall of rain in the month of Bhádon, and on the direction of the wind. If it is westerly it is considered inauspicious, for it is found by experience that when wind blows in that direction the fall of rain will be scanty and the crops in the field will dry up.

The fall of rain in the month of "Kuár" is held to be propitious, as it benefits the crops and causes diseases to disappear.

The flowering of the sugarcane crop is considered by some zemindárs to be a bad omen, so much so that some burn it, some give it to their cattle.

99. The superstitions of zemindárs are without number.

*Superstitions.* In one village crops were allowed to wither although a tank close by was full of water.

They could not take this water because on the last occasion of its having been used, many years ago, the village was burnt down.

In many villages no attempt is made to sink pakka wells, because former attempts failed.

With great difficulty I induced Runjít Singh, Subadar Bahadur of the Baillie Guard, to make one more attempt, but the result was that the first well seemed so far beyond his expectations that he built two others, and yet this was a village of which it was commonly believed that a "pakka" well could not be made in it.

100. When there is an early fall of rain, *i. e.*, before the time for sowing has arrived, the Ploughing. fields receive an extra ploughing which is considered to be very advantageous, otherwise the sowing of the seed follows the first ploughing without any interval.

Each field should be ploughed three times, but for the inferior crops the soil only gets the slight scraping that one turn of the light Indian plough can give it. This has been justly styled a mere tickling of the soil.

101. Irrigation is carried on chiefly from wells and tanks; with the former "purs," or large Irrigation. leather buckets, are used; with the latter "berhís," or baskets. A "pur" holds about 28 gallons, a "berhí" about five gallons.

In the low land bordering on the Terai the water is raised from wells either with a bucket suspended by a rope to one end of a long pole ("dhenkís"), or by two buckets suspended at either end of a rope passed over a wheel ("charkhi").

This last method is, perhaps, the most laborious that the ingenuity of man has yet invented.

The area which can be irrigated in one day is as follows:—

	Rood.	Pole.
From a well by 'pur'	... 1	0
,, by "dhenki"	... 0	10
,, by "charkhi"	... 0	35
,, tank (two lifts)	... 3	0

The cost is about Rs. 4 per acre from a well and Rs. 2-8-0 from a tank. Although irrigation from a tank is cheaper and more expeditious than from a well, still the superior advantages of irrigation from a well are so certain as to admit of no dispute. Why this is the case the people cannot tell ; the conjectures of settlement officers are various.

Some find a solution in the fact that water from the well is delivered more slowly than from the tank, and therefore it soaks well into the ground ; others think that the salts of the earth are in greater abundance in well water, and, therefore, the soil is more invigorated than by tank water.

102. From the time that the seed is sown until it is stored the cultivator is burdened with unceasing anxiety.

The anxieties of a cultivator.

When the seed has been sown, there is fear that the rainfall should be excessive and the seed should rot ; when the crop appears, there is fear of its being trodden down by wild animals or destroyed by frost ; when the crop is about to ripen, if the weather is cloudy there is fear of blight ; and then there is the last, but not the least, anxiety, that the crops may be destroyed by hail, of which there is generally one heavy fall at the time that wheat is nearly ripe. The anxiety, however, does not cease with the reaping of the crop, for it has to be threshed out in the open air, and is often injured by a fall of rain.

103. Experiments made in 1865 under the orders of the Chief Commissioner proved that an acre of good soil sown with wheat and irrigated from a well would produce about 20 pakka maunds, or 28 bushels ; if irrigated from a tank the crop would be two or three maunds less.

A maund of seed is required to sow an acre.

104. A table is appended giving some general information as to the cultivation of the different crops.

Average profit on a cultivated acre.

It would appear at first sight that the profits of the cultivator are under-stated, but if the share of the Government should be, as propounded by some, one-sixth of the produce, these calculations appear very nearly correct:—

Description. 1	When sown. 2	When reaped. 3	Produce in maunds. 4	Average price received by tenant. 5		Cost of production. 6	Profit. 7	Rent of field. 8	Remarks.
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.				
Wheat	October ...	March ..	19	38	6	27	4	11	2
Barley	„ „	„ ..	14.16	18	0	14	0	4	0
Arhar	... August	„ ..	9.24	12	0	5	2	6	14
Peas	... October ...	February	12.32	17	2	9	2	8	0
Dhán	... August ..	September	17.24	22	0	14	0	8	0
Kodon	... August ..	September	14.16	10	10	5	0	5	10
Gram	... October ..	March ...	11.8	16	0	10	0	6	0
Indian corn	August ...	September	12.32	16	0	12	12	3	14
Moth	.. July ..	December	8.	13	5	6	12	6	9
Másh	„ „	„ ..	8.	13	5	8	8	4	13
Múng	„ „	„ ..	3.8	8	0	5	6	2	10
Jundri	... August ...	„ ..	8.16	12	0	7	0	5	0
Sugarcane	February,	December	24.	72	0	56	0	16	0
								10	

If one-sixth of column 5 be taken and an average struck, the rate at which the Government demand should fall would be Rs. 3 an acre, whereas it is a little less, varying from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 2-14-0 in the different parganahs.

105. The census report gives an average of three acres Average quantity of land to each cultivator, but this amount would per cultivator. only suffice where the family add to their income by service as grinders of corn, or by working for hire in irrigating from tanks. The cultivators themselves consider that not less than seven acres per house (a man and his wife and children) suffice for their existence.

106. The lower classes of tenants are extremely poor.  
 Poverty of tenants. The coarsest meal, consisting of the husks of the cheapest grains, cooked with cowdung, may be considered the usual dish.

Sometimes a relish is given by the addition of a little rancid oil. This poverty is, doubtless, owing, in a great measure, to the density of the population, but not wholly so, for there is much culturable land to be broken up. The fact is that those tenants who can afford to move will not leave the homes of their fathers ; the rest are too much in bondage to their landlords to aspire after better days.

107. Rents in kind are more numerous in Rámnagar than in Daryabad or Nawabganj, because Rents in kind. the crops are almost entirely dependent on the rain. The crops are divided either by the system called "kunkút" or by that known as "batái."

In the first method, representatives from both sides decide from a glance at the standing crop what the produce is in maunds. From the estimate is deducted the perquisite of the tenant "churúa," varying according to his status from one to five seers per maund.

In addition to this, a further remission of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  seers, called "kúr," is allowed to high-caste and respectable cultivators. This custom of "kúr" is wholly unknown in the other tahsils. The quantity left is divided thus : in land recently cultivated the zemindár takes a quarter, and the tenant three-quarters, the second year the shares are two-fifths and three-fifths ; the next year one-third and two-thirds ; and afterwards the shares are equal. When the produce is divided, the zemindár takes from the tenant's share as "kharchá" thus,—from the high-castes one seer per maund, from the lower castes three seers and one anna per maund.

Under the batái system, the tenant cuts the crop and takes it to his threshing-floor : a remission of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seers "kúr" per maund is allowed to the high-caste, and the rest is divided equally ; then, from the tenant's share, is taken one seer per maund for the zemindár and a like quantity for the man

who had watched the garner on behalf of the zemindár ; other tenants get no "kúr," but they pay from their own shares three seers per maund for the zemindár and one seer for the watchmen.

108. The temptations to which kanungos were exposed during the regular settlement were, I fear, too much for such weak natures ; not that the giving away of proprietary rights was in their hands, but because parties to suits were justified in believing that the deposition of a kanungo would be important evidence unless it could be shaken.

In truth, the knowledge which kanungos possessed of the past history of their parganahs was very striking : they possessed the most accurate details of proprietary possession for 100 years up to annexation.

In one instance, a kanungo of the Rámnagar tâhsíl produced papers for the years 1094 Fâslí to 1103 Fâslí (A. D. 1684 to 1693) ; they appeared to be genuine, and they contained the following information :—

1. Name of village.
2. Distance from Bado Sarai (probably the head quarters of the parganah, then known as "Sailuk.")
3. Name of proprietor.
4. Area of village site, tanks, barren land.
5. Culturable area.

The wonder is how these papers escaped the ravages of rats and white-ants, when record-keepers of our days with modern appliances are being constantly called to account for the destruction of valuable papers.

109. As far as settlement operations were concerned *Village servants.* I found that the assistance obtainable *The Patwârî.* from the patwârî in a tâluka very much depended upon the character of the tâlukdár ; in other estates it was often possible to compel the patwârî to impart some of his information.

Great discussions have taken place whether the patwári should hold his office at the will of the proprietor, or whether the Deputy Commissioner should interfere in his nomination and dismissal. I concur in the conclusions arrived at, that in t'alukas no interference is called for, while in other estates the patwári should be nominated by the majority of the proprietors and liable to dismissal for misconduct by the Deputy Commissioner.

In villages where there is bitter dissension among the proprietors, the patwári has a most difficult part to play, and it is not surprising that he fails in maintaining an impartial bearing towards all the proprietors, or that he causes the ruin of some of them.

Whenever, therefore, in the decision of a suit for profits it is manifest that the patwári has been an obstacle to the amicable adjustment of accounts his services should be at once dispensed with.

110. The village watchman is almost universally taken from the Pásí caste. Every effort has been made to secure for him a suitable maintenance in land.

The position of the chaukídár has much improved since the annexation of Oudh.

Under the native rule he was completely subject to the control of the proprietor of the village, and he was often compelled to make good stolen property.

In these days he acknowledges the head of the village just so far as he thinks proper; is not called upon to make restoration, and he is rewarded whenever he displays sharpness in the performance of his duties.

There is no denying the fact that, as a general rule, land-holders give no assistance in the detection of crime; they wish the chaukídár to work for them, and yet they are unwilling to bestir themselves in police matters.

111. Tenants are required to pay according to cesses demanded from the custom which prevailed in the cultivators. Nawábí,—

One head-load of straw	...	...	Yearly.
One basket of chopped straw	...	...	"
One vessel of sugarcane juice	...	...	"
One head-load sugarcane loaves.	...	...	"
One rupee per sugar mill.	...	...	"
One anna per (patta) lease.	...	...	"
Five stalks on Jetoney feast per kacha bigah.			"
Gunjwána* four annas per kacha bigah.	...		"
Five seers of gram per kacha bigah.	...		"
Five seers of peas per kacha bigah.	...		"

Of course, the tenant only pays the dues fixed for the different crops ; he would not give five seers of gram if he had only sugarcane.

In addition to this the tenant is expected to grind one kacha maund of wheat for the zemindár on the occasion of a marriage in the zemindár's family, and to give one day's ploughing at each season to the zemindár's "sír."

Some tenants who are well off give "púrī" and sugar at the Holi festival.

Cesses paid by others. 112. Non-cultivating residents pay thus :—

Chamár	...	...	Two pairs shoes.
Shepherd	...	...	One blanket.
Oilman			
Gram parcher	...		From 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0
Weaver	...		each.
Cotton cleaner	...		
Pásí	...	...	One goat.
Kahár per tank	...		Five maunds "singháras."

\* This cess had its origin in the perquisite of the amil, who used to take Rs. 5 yearly from every "gunj" or collection of dealers in sugarcane. The amil's power has ceased, but the zemindárs still collect this due.

At a marriage of his son the resident has to give two pice, and either cooked food or flour, dall, and rice sufficient for one meal : the pasi's present is different, being one goat. No presents are given on the marriage of a daughter.

113. These dues were demanded with some show of reason in the Nawábí, for the residents and tenants had much to expect from their landlord ; unless they acknowledged his lordship over them they could not appeal to him in seasons of trouble, and where else could they look for redress ? But now that courts are established, where the complaints of the rich and poor are alike heard, there is a great falling off in the payment of these dues, and gradually they will cease altogether.

Remarks on the system of cesses.

114. The leading families will be noticed in the history of the t'alukas. Of the middle and lower classes, I have to offer the following remarks from my experience of them in this district :—

Social condition of the Mahomedans.

Mahomedans may be described as an intelligent race, but their intellects are too often employed in machinations and intrigues.

As cultivators they are lazy, but as agents and managers they generally evince remarkable alacrity in serving the wishes of their employers.

The low ideal of morality which is set before the Mahomedan in his youth is the bane of his after-existence.

Though his first wife be “one whose beauty claims no worse a husband than the best of men,” still he forsakes the paths of domestic peace because a plurality of wives is lawful to him, or because his co-religionists and associates have set him the example. I am told that in Oudh a plurality of wives exists in a much less degree than in other parts in India.

The first wife is generally a near relative, the rest are always strangers ; the result is too often a life of constant worry and distress, even though separate establishments may be maintained in different localities.

Of bigoted Mussalmans I have little personal knowledge ; these men either stay at their own houses or keep their bigotry to themselves if in the Government service.

Weavers are of all castes the most difficult to manage, they lead improvident lives, are ever ready to combine in resisting any new demand, and during the mohurum resort to violence on the slightest provocation.

Hindús.

115. The astuteness of the Hindú bankers and traders is well known.

As cultivators they are industrious ; and though frugal in their habits are capable of undergoing considerable fatigue if left to work in their own slow way.

From the strict rules which govern their domestic relations they are a far happier race than Mahomedans with whom they have no manner of sympathy.

116. As public servants, especially in the higher offices, Mahomedans and Hindús are according to my experience as public servants. not so liable to lead dissolute lives as Mahomedans, but in point of veracity there is probably not much difference between the two races. If respectable men are selected and then treated with kindness and discriminate confidence, both races furnish many excellent public officials.

No better directions for their treatment could be followed than those laid down in paragraphs 23, 24 of the Directions to Collectors.

117. The following table shows some of the points in which the inheritance of landed property differs amongst the several classes :—



118. I give in Appendix C a table showing the marriages which Thákurs of this district may contract. It was dictated by Subadar Bahadur Runjeet Sing, who is a Bissen. Marriages among Thákurs. It would be well if these Thákurs carried a little of their pride into their cases and did not litigate on such trifles as they often do.

In a social aspect it would appear that Thákurs have not much cause to be thankful for nature's gift of high birth. In the Nawábi they resorted to the murder of their daughters because they could not afford to marry them ; under our rule they are constantly in the criminal courts on the charge of kidnapping young girls of other castes because marriageable daughters of the Thákur castes are few.

As the savage practice of destroying daughters decreases, so Thákurs will have opportunities of marrying into the prescribed clans.

119. A brahmin and a barber are sent from the house of the bride to the house of the bridegroom to see if there be any just cause or impediment why he should not be married, and also to determine the sum payable by the bride's father. When this is settled a rupee (or a gold mohur) and a "janeo" are placed in the bridegroom's hands. This ceremony is called "burchya" from "bur" a husband "ichhya" a desire.

A brahmin is then consulted as to the auspicious date.

When the lucky day is near at hand, the bride's father sends a vessel containing cloth, rupees, five seers of rice, five betlenuts, and five pice. Five of each represent the five gods Ganesh, Brahma, Vishnu, Mohesh, Súraj. On this occasion the bride's brother goes with the barber and brahmin.

The bridegroom's relations are assembled and the "lugun" or happy moment is shown by the brahmin. The "chok puri" is performed, that is the marking out of a square cubit of the court-yard with lines of flower, the bridegroom washes the feet of seven brahmins and giving them two pice each mark them on their foreheads. The bride's brother then takes som "huldee" and rice and marks the bridegroom's forehead ; h

takes a small box with "sendur" red powder, in it, and also a little "huldee," rice, and two pice in his hand; the party then set off for the family temple, a barber's wife sprinkling the road before them as they go on.

Arriving at the temple "puja" is made, and after it the bride's brother "salaams" to all present. After they have all returned to the bridegroom's house an iron ring to which a little rice is bound in a cloth is fixed on his wrist, to protect him from evil spirits; the bridegroom then takes the vessel containing the cloth &c., into his house and returns to salaam to those present. The brahmins of both sides then fix three consecutive days (1) for the mānd or feast to relations, (2) for the rubbing of the oil on the bridegroom's head and (3) for the marriage.

On the day of the marriage after the prescribed "puja" the bridegroom and bride, whose clothes are partly joined together, walk seven times round a fire, the bridegroom leading the way; and the marriage is complete.

The knot tied with the clothes signifies that the engagement is binding on both sides; to this the fire is a witness.

120. The imports are chiefly cotton, cloth from Cawnpore, and salt from Agra and Delhi, red coarse cloth (kharooa) and other colored native cloths from Kalpi; huldee and spices from Munihawul district Gorakhpur. The exports are country cloths, sugar, wheat to Cawnpore by road.

There is a large trade by the river also. Grain from Bahraich is brought over to Purainaghat in this district; and thence forwarded in country boats to ghats in the Chapra district.

In years of scarcity in the lower provinces grain is shipped at Dhumowlee ghat on the Gumti for Jaunpur.

A very extensive trade in sál logs exists with Nepal; the logs are landed at Bahramghat, and carted to all parts of the North Western Provinces.

Large quantities of rice from Bahraich are landed at the same ghat and carried through to Cawnpore.

121. The principal fairs in this district are all connected with the religion of one sect or the other.  
 Principal fairs.

122. The Satrikh fair takes place on the first Wednesday in "Jeth" (the middle of May, The Satrikh fair. and lasts five days. About 15,000 collect there in honor of Syud Sahú Sálár, brother-in-law of Mahmúd of Ghuzni.

The Syud died in Satrikh about 800 years ago, was considered a holy man, but probably little would have been known of him but for his son Syud Sálár Malmúd Gházi who was very active in his crusades all over Oudh ; and eventually was killed in Bahraich at the early age of 21 years.

The mausoleum over the Syud Sahú Sálár's tomb at Satrikh was built only 80 years ago by a worker in leather, who resided at Rudauli, 40 miles off.

Pilgrims visit the shrine bringing with them long poles covered with cloth. The cloth is left at the shrine.

The "mujáwirs" or attendants at the shrine enjoy 54 kacha bígahs free of revenue.

The sums offered at the shrine vary from Rs. 150 to 200 and for the distribution of these offerings there is generally a very troublesome civil suit once a year.

123. The fair at Rudauli begins on 15th Jumadulsání of each year, and lasts three days, in The Rudauli fair. honor of Sheikh Ahmed Abdul-Huq a "faroki" Sheikh descended from the 2nd Caliph Omar.

His grand-father Ala-ud-din came to Rudauli from Balkh to escape the general slaughter by Haláku Khán (about 666 Hijri).

The hero of this story was said to be a very pious man from his childhood. At last the idea struck him that he could gain information by keeping company with the dead. He wandered about the country in the grave yards and finally got himself buried alive. After six months his grave opened of its own accord and he was taken out half dead (!) He

returned to Rudauli after an absence of 50 years, and was there introduced to many.

His descendants still preside at his tomb.

The British Government has assigned free of revenue land said to yield Rs. 1,100 yearly. About 10,000 people collect at the fair. These are all fed by the representative of the saint, who possesses a small T'aluka.

The Saint died 15th Jumad-ul-sání 837 Hijrí, 120 years old.

124. The fair at Bánsa begins on 4th Shawal, and lasts till 7th, in honor of Shah Abdul Razák  
 The fair at Bánsa. a Saint who died 150 years ago.

No land is assigned free of revenue. The pilgrims number about 5000 souls.

125. The fairs at Ludhora near Rámnagar take place  
 Fairs in honor of Mahá- in Aghan (November) Phágón (Fe-  
 deo. ruary) Bhádon, (August) Kuár (Sep-  
 tember) Jeth (May). The three last are small fairs.

People come from great distances to the principal fairs, to the number of 30,000 to worship at this temple which is dedicated to Mahádeo. Women attend in large numbers the fair in Aghan. Respectable women stay away in Phágún owing to the Holí with its disgusting abuse occurring in that month.

The object of worship is, as in all temples devoted to Mahádeo, only a stone. No land is assigned by the British Government for this temple, but from the lands granted by the Raikwar Rájah, and also from the collections made from the pilgrims, a fund is formed called the "suda burt" which enables the goshains to feed all fakírs who come to the temple at any time of the year.

126. The principal bi-weekly markets, and the chief  
 Principal markets. trade in each are here detailed.

Nawabganj	...	Grain, treacle, and gur, vessels of brass and iron, English and country cloths.
Tekaitnagar	...	As above.
Sa'adatganj	...	Grain and country cloths.
Tilokpur	...	Ditto.
Udhauli	...	Ditto.
Zaidpur	...	Ditto.
Siddhaur	...	Grain and cattle.
Chamierganj	...	Grain and cotton.

Other markets are held twice a week all over the district for the sale of the products of the neighbourhood and miscellaneous articles, such as cooking vessels and inferior ornaments.

Chamierganj was built by the Rájah of Súrajpur in 1865 with a two-fold object : (1) to provide work in a year of scarcity ; and (2) to provide accommodation for zemindárs and others attending the new tahsíl of Sanehi Ghat.

The t'alukdár was entreated to give a more euphonious name, but he was obstinate.

127. In the parganah of Siddhaur the landed property Byálísi or 42 villages. was formerly held in batches, each consisting of 42 villages.

These were known as Byálísi of kanungos, byálísi of Syuds, byálísi of Kurmis.

These names were supposed to have been given when the different classes divided the land at the extirpation of the "Bhars." The names were often used during the investigation of rights, but it was found that not one of the byálisis were complete.

## CHAPTER IV.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

128. It was my intention to have included a short notice of the principal towns of the Bara Banki district, but as this report has been written from Unaо, I have had so much difficulty in collecting the materials for it, that I must leave the description of the towns and other subjects of deep historical interest to the officer who is compiling the Gazetteer.

129. For the same reasons, I am unable to give a history of the rise of the different t'alukás. Short notices of the principal t'alukdárs. I have materials by me which were dictated by the proprietors, but they are so full of anachronisms that it would be impossible to correct them at Unaо. When Mr. C. A. Elliott, the present Secretary of the North-West Provinces, was an assistant in the Bara Banki district in 1860, his taste for history led him to examine the t'alukdárs' notes, but he gave it up apparently in despair when he found that some of their worthy ancestors were in the habit of living 200 years.

However, I proceed to record brief notes embodying my experience of the t'alukdárs of Bara Banki.

130. This large property, consisting of 253 villages, belongs to Rájah Sarabjít Singh, of whom mention has already been made in para. 68.

This ta'lukdár leaves the management of his estate entirely to his head agent, Rupnarain. His father neglected him for the pleasures of sport, and I am much afraid that Sarabjít Singh will not be more successful with his own son unless he changes his mode of living. The rájah is the head of the Raikwar clan, who, according to Mr. Elliott, "immigrated to Oudh from the hill-country about Cashmere

"18 generations, or 450 years ago, that is about A. D. 1400." It is a curious fact that whereas all Rájpúts place a special value on the wood of the "ním" tree, "the Raikwars alone are forbidden to use it."

131. The present proprietor of this t'aluká is Rájah Nurindur Bahadur, the head of the Suraj-Taluká of Huráha. bans Thákurs. His father, Rájah Chattarpat Singh, is yet alive ; both father and son are afflicted with mental incapacity. The estate, which consists of 66 villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 55,000, is under the management of the local authorities, and there it is likely to remain ; certain members of the Rájali's family fortunately held the estates of Raneemau and Kyampur in a separate kabulyat in the nawabí, and they have thus escaped being placed under the t'alukdár's sanad.

132. This estate comprises 56 villages. The present proprietor is Rájah Udatpertáb Singh, the Taluká of Sárajpur. head of the Burheyla Bais Thákurs. Here again the rájah is mentally and physically unfit to manage his estate, but so long as his maternal grandfather, Udatnarain, lives, there is no fear of under-proprietors, tenants, or patwáris, defrauding the family.

The late Rájah Singjí was a most formidable and violent landholder, until he was attacked in 1850 by Mahárájah Man Singh, captured and taken prisoner to Lucknow, where he died in jail. It was mainly owing to the bad example set by Singjí that the Daryabad district was so turbulent under the native government, that amils and chakladárs were, to use a native expression, unable to breathe in it (nák men dam bharta thá).

133. The t'alukdár of Jehangírabad is a Kedwai Taluká of Jehangírabad. Sheikh, Rájah Farzand Alí Khan. He owes his position to two circumstances : (1) his marriage with the daughter of Rájah Razak Bux, the late proprietor of the t'aluká ; (2) to a fortuitous incident which occurred about three years before the annexation. Farzand Alí was the darogha in charge of the Secundrabagh at Lucknow. On one occasion of the last King of Oudh visiting the garden, he was struck with the

appearance of this young man, and, presenting him with a khillut, directed him to attend at the palace.

With such a signal mark of the royal favour, Farzand Ali's advancement was rapid, and under the interest of the influential Eunuch Bushír-u-daulah he obtained a "firmán" designating him the Rájah of Jehangírabad.

This t'alukdár followed the deposed king to Calcutta, and was there during the mutinies.

Rájah Farzand Ali is a very intelligent man, and well able to manage his estate with prudence and circumspection.

134. Rai Ibrám Ballí is a member of a family who for many years up to annexation held the Taluká of Rámpur. office of sighthadar or kanungo.

Unlike a vast number of kanungos this t'alukdár is an exceedingly well-conducted man. I have found him more willing to carry out the views of Government, more ready to support the cause of education, and more liberal to his relatives, than any other t'alukdár in the district.

His sons and nephews are being educated at the Daryabad Anglo-Vernacular School, and, so far, promise well.

135. Rájah Amír Hassan Khán has a very large estate, partly in Sitapur and partly (104 villages) in Bara Banki. Taluká of Mahmuda-bad.

I knew very little of the Rájah as he was a minor in the Court of Wards.

136. Rájah Ibád Ali Khán, uncle of Rájah Amír Hassan Khán, is an old man of good family; he Taluká of Bilherí. kept so much at home that I saw him very seldom.

General Sleeman wrote of this great landholder in 1845: "His family have held the estates of Mahmudabad and Bilherí for many generations as proprietors, but they have augmented them greatly, absorbing into them the estates of their weaker neighbours."

With our additional experience we are tempted to ask to what t'aluká could the above remark not apply.

137. Closely connected with the t'alukás of Bilherí Taluká of Bhatwámau, and Mahmudabad is the estate of Bhatwámau, both as regards its geographical position and also its political history. An old and bitter feud survived the regular settlement, but within the last two months these factions have very sensibly made friends.

The principal character in the Bhatwámau estate is Tajjmal Hosein, a leading and sagacious member of the Oudh T'alukdáis' Association. He is known for freedom of speech and an independent spirit, and for the same fearlessness which induced him after the capture of Lucknow to submit himself with the wound unhealed in his arm, which had been caused by a bullet from one of our Enfield rifles.

138. Mír Banyad Hosein, of Sohailpur, Bhánmau, Talukás of Sohailpur, and Hakím Karam Ali, of Gulurya, Bhánmau, and Gulurya, are t'alukdárs who reside in the town of Zaidpur. Both are intelligent landholders, both are honorary magistrates, but the blood-feud of long standing is so bitter, that no Government officer can have any pleasure in his intercourse with them.

By a mistake which I vainly tried to rectify, only one of these t'alukdars was appointed lambardár, though in Zaidpur, being a kasbah, neither party had a stronger title than the other. However, as Mír Bunyád Hosein is as liberal in his expenditure as the Hakím, who is the lambardár, is prudent, the influence of the two in Zaidpur is pretty evenly balanced. The Deputy Commissioner must always exercise an impartial and determined supervision over these two t'alukdárs, otherwise violent quarrels will be frequent.

139. Shore Bahadur Sing, T'alukdár of Kumyár, is a Taluká of Kumyár. Kálhans Thákur. He is an intelligent, well-behaved landholder, and much respected.

The principal part of his estate is in the Gonda district.

140. Thákur Ram Sahai, of the Bissein caste, obtained the summary settlement. His death, T'aluká of Simráwan. on 6th January 1861, was a great loss to the district officer, for he bore so strong a character for truthfulness that he was constantly called upon by the parties in a difficult suit to arbitrate between them.

He was succeeded by Thákur Sheo Sahai, a nephew once removed, who, partly from indolence and partly from incapacity to manage his estate, has become irretrievably involved in debt.

Rájah Farzand Alí is gradually buying up this property.

141. This estate was settled with Mussammát Zuhúr-ul-nissa ; it belonged to Bissein Thákurs, Asmanpur. but many years ago, probably in the reign of Alumgír, the t'alukdár of the day became a Mahomedan. The family still retain many of the customs of Bisseins, such as those relating to marriage.

Mussammát Zahúr-ul-nissa died on 23rd February 1865. The settlement courts are not at all agreed whether the estate should go to her husband's distant relations or to her own. The decision of the Officiating Financial Commissioner (Mr. Capper) was that as the sanad was given to Mussammát Zahúr-ul-nissa the estate descended to her nearest of kin.

The case is to be appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

142. The brave Ranjít Sing, Subadar Bahadur of the Baillie Guard, is a Bissein Thákur. This Sháhpur. village was his ancestral property, but for many years prior to annexation his bitter enemy, the kanungo t'alukdár Rai Ibrám Balli had enjoyed it free of revenue. During the mutinies the old subadar was in the Baillie Guard at the head of 150 pensioners, of these one-third deserted, one-third died, and one-third lived to receive their just rewards. On the re-occupation of Daryabad the assurance of good treatment given by this Bissein Thákur was worth more than all the promises of the British Officers in inducing rebels to submit. They pretended that he had lost his caste in the Baillie Guard but still they grasped at the protection which he offered.

During the mutinies the subadar's house was levelled to the ground.

The village of Sháhpur has been granted to this loyal man free of revenue for the term of his life, and at half the revised assessment for the life of his adopted son.

Taluká of Sydanpur.

143. A story of the true oriental type may be related of the t'alukdárs of Sydanpur :—

Wijaet-ul-lah and Latáfat-ul-lah were own brothers; the former, although the younger, was the more able man of the two; the latter was of a passive disposition, and content to live quietly at home.

Wijaet-ul-lah held the kabulyat under the native government, and he had also obtained the first summary settlement. After the mutinies, when Latáfat-ul-lah's younger son, Enám-ul-lah, appeared on behalf of his uncle for a sanad, he was advised to enter his own father's name also, because time would show that the sanad was everything. At first Enám-ul-lah hesitated, and he urged that his uncle had always treated him as a son, but eventually considerations of prudence forbade his rejecting this sage advice.

Wijaet-ul-lah made desperate efforts to obtain a new 'sanad' in his own name alone, they were ineffectual, for inasmuch as the sanad already issued was more in accordance with right than with the custom of the estate, no alteration was permitted.

144. Chaudhri Gholám Farid, a Sudiki Shekh, is Taluká of Beraio. the largest landholder of the Rudauli tahsil.

He owns 39 villages. At the summary settlement before annexation he contemplated depriving the children of his cousin, Mumtáz Ahmud, of their share in the estate, unmindful of the past long possession of his cousin, but at the earnest representations of Syud Abdul Hakím, an Extra Assistant Commissioner who was respected throughout the district, he made a fair division, which is in force up to date; in fact, he gave them half the estate.

145. Chaudhri Enáyat Rassul was the t'alukdár of Amirpur. The summary settlement, and a thorough gentleman. He was the youngest of three brothers.

The eldest, Khadam Rassul, has been paralysed in his speech for the last two years; of the next, Fazal Rassul, both brothers had much reason to complain, for he was constantly trying to over-reach them. Enáyat Rassul is dead, and as his son Ahsan Rassul is a minor, the estate is now in the Court of Wards.

146. It would be too long a story to mention each t'aluká, for there are in all forty-three. Rudauli. I will only add, that the Deputy Commissioner must ever exercise a sleepless vigilance over the patrons of sedition who reside in Rudauli.

147. Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 55 of 1870 The cost of the Regular Settlement. shows that the regular settlement of this district has been effected at a total cost of Rs. 1,41,759. This gives a rate of Rs. 105 per square mile, Rs. 86 per village, four annas per cultivated acre.

Officers engaged in the Regular Settlement. 148. The following officers besides myself were in charge during the regular settlement,—Mr. A. H. Harington, B. A., Mr. C. W. McMinn, and Mr. O. Wood.

The Assistants who took part were,—Mr. H. B. Harington, B. A., Mr. H. Butts, and Mr. J. Woodburn.

The Extra Assistants were Mir Mahomed Hosein, Syud Safdar Hosein, and Lala Sheo Sahai (for a short time).

The Sadr Munsarims were Mahomed Ahsun, Karím Ahmad, and Sheikh Enáyat-ul-lah. The last-named, who is a very shrewd and experienced tahsídár, worked for a short time only, as he could not be spared from his tahsídárship.

149. The rapid promotion of two of the above-mentioned officers warrants the assumption that, at least, their labours in the Bara Banki Settlement were approved of. Mr. Harington, whose able report on tenant-rights was largely quoted by Mr. Davies in his minute, is now Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Safdar Hosein, known to Mr. Davies in the North-West Provinces, and recently appointed by him to an Extra Assistant Commissionership in Oudh, by one happy leap over the heads of all the Extra Assistant Commissioners, has become an Assistant Commissioner.

The qualifications of the other European officers are also well known to the Chief Commissioner; they are all acting in higher grades.

Mír Mahomed Hosein is an experienced revenue officer. able and willing to perform a large quantity of good work.

Mahomed Ahsun, Sadr Munsarim, is the only officer who has served throughout the settlement; he has well sustained the reputation for intellectual endowments which is ascribed to Mahomedan residents of Kakori, in the district of Lucknow.

Karím Ahmed, Sadr Munsarim, and Durga Parshad, Náib Sadr, performed their duties satisfactorily.

150. My assessments have been critically examined by  
Conclusion. Mr. Charles McMinn and Mr. Arthur

Harington, when they took up land for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. Both found that while Government interests have been secured, the landholders have every reason to be satisfied. In fertility of soil and in commerce the Bara Banki district is inferior to no district in Oudh, and with the Fyzabad railway running through it, its prospects are greatly improved.

In its material advancement I shall long take the warmest interest.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. E. A. CHAMIER,  
*Settlement Officer.*

UNAO,

*The 27th February 1871.* }



## APPENDIX A.

### TABLE OF REVENUE RATES.

#### FIRST CLASS.

*Rupees 2-8-0 per Malguzari acre.*

Cháhi	Rs. 6-0-0	per acre	...	Matyár	Rs. 6-0-0	per acre.
Abi	„ 5-0-0	ditto	...	Dumat	„ 3-0-0	ditto.
Unirrigated	„ 1-8-0	ditto	...	Bhúr	„ 0-8-0	ditto.

#### SECOND CLASS.

*Rupees 2-0-0 per Malguzari acre.*

Cháhi	Rs. 6-0-0	per acre	...	Matyár	Rs. 5-0-0	per acre.
Abi	„ 4-0-0	ditto	...	Dumat	„ 2-0-0	ditto.
Unirrigated	„ 1-8-0	ditto	...	Bhúr	„ 0-8-0	ditto.

#### THIRD CLASS.

*Rupees 1-8-0 per Malguzari acre.*

Cháhi	Rs. 4-0-0	per acre	...	Matyár	Rs. 4-0-0	per acre.
Abi	„ 2-0-0	ditto	...	Dumat	„ 1-0-0	ditto.
Unirrigated	„ 1-0-0	ditto	...	Bhúr	„ 0-8-0	ditto.

Culturable land in each class at 8 annas per acre.

#### EXPLANATIONS.

Malguzari	...	...	liable to the payment of revenue.
Cháhi	...	...	irrigated from wells.
Abi	...	...	ditto tanks.
Matyár	...	...	rich soil.
Dumat	...	...	light soil.
Bhúr	...	...	inferior soil.

Rupees 8-0-0 per acre is equal to Rs. 5-0-0 per pakka bigha and Rs. 2-0-0 per kachha bigha.

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

*Deputy Commissioner.*







**APPENDIX C.**  
*To Settlement Report of the Bara Bauli District.*

B.	Chaulúns	...	Son.	...	Marries,	B.
	"	...	Daughter	...	"	Bissen of Raipatti, pargana Khandúsa.
	Semiraon Bissens	...	Son	...	"	Kalhans and Burlelia.
	"	...	Daughter	...	"	Raghobansi of Khyráha, Bussolin.
	"	...	Son	...	"	Bais of Gútásha, Rudauli.
	"	...	Daughter	...	"	Bais of Baiswára (Tilokchandi).
	Burhela	...	Son	...	"	Ponwár of Etouja, Inhora.
	"	...	Daughter	...	"	Chauhán.
	Kalhans	...	Son	...	"	Raghobansi Khyráha.
	"	...	Son	...	"	Bais Gútásha.
	Súrajbans	...	Son	...	"	Amaithya.
	"	...	Daughter	...	"	Ponwár of Etouja, Urshoua.
	Ralkwar	...	Son	...	"	Baiswára (with difficulty).
	"	...	Daughter	...	"	Chauhán (but not Mynpuria).
						Bais.
						Amaithya.
						Chauhán.
						Bissen, Raipatti.
						{ Amaithya.
						Baiswára.
						Bissen, Raipatti.
						Bais, of Trans-Gogra.
						Kheorájpur, pargana Daryabad.
						Baiswára.
						Panwár.
						Amaithya.
						Chauhán of Buriae Muholi, F. E. A. CHAMIER, I.L.-Col.,
						Bissen and Burlelia.
						Settlement Office



## No. 1

## Comparative Statement of Revenue and Field Survey.

Name of Tahsils.	Name of Pargana.	Revenue Survey.						Field Survey.				Remarks Percentage of difference.	
		Cultivated.		Culturable.		Barren.		Total.		Cultivated.			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1													
	Nawabganj	77	82326.87	4263.55	12935.79	4956.21	82267.0	7487.47	10730.35	50484.82			
	Partabganj	54	24594.2	2901.13	7834.1	3539.56	25669.47	3929.9	6395.52	35833.99			
	Satrikh	43	20503.12	1719.56	6553.78	2676.48	20383.62	14197.78	7651.25	20358.66			
	Siddhaur	224	60779.95	7834.36	196	6.44	8-2807.9	633125.0	8431.18	18633.79	93377.47	1.9	
	Total	...	395	138244.0	16768.62	4701072	201983.34	1414825.9	21261.43	43810.91	206634.93		
	Rámnagar	188	50349.26	11931.21	8503.0	7077.47	60401.44	12408.25	9343.60	71756.29			
	Bado Sarai	26	16315.9	65122.59	20811.12	23549.69	15079.15	6554.81	8907.4	30541.00			
	Fatehpur	21	65932.29	15333.53	15883.66	972.04	64207.22	18075.6	16249.84	93527.2			
	Muhammadpur,	8	27048.95	5774.46	6430.70	39244.06	27682.3	6611.22	6334.87	39568.12	4.0		
	Total	...	55	169366.48	33202173	3294846	230567.63	157319.84	43229.94	393838.31	24039813		
	Daryabád	241	81048.33	16443.16	3208126	129611.74	84041.84	22279.37	20610.5	136331.75			
	Budanli	196	72463.76	16638.29	17044.19	10826.24	71265.97	10922.75	20634.63	105533.35			
	Surajpur	107	36901.30	4844.90	18944.19	60770.29	38037.75	11936.81	11631.8	6165.69			
	Mawai	51	23511.17	12342.56	8985.94	44479.67	28867.81	111045.0	10467.6	45469.91	3.2		
	Basorhi	44	14444.56	2860.33	3915.37	21269.95	16566.66	2756.98	3666.21	21948.25			
	Total	...	69	225679.11	65519.92	31069.95	36437.99	23270.7	66778.81	76939.97	376658.85		
	GRAND TOTAL...	1,596	523939.59	11016028	160989.15	797089.02	631582.60	131582.18	160149.23	823011.91	13		

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,  
Deputy Commissioner.

## Statement of cost of Settlement of Bara

Name of pargana.	Number of mauza.	Number of village papers.	Measurement.			Records.			General Officers.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			One rough copy.	Two fair copies.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nawabganj ...	77				3,030 11 5½	5,637 8 1½	3,940 13 7				
Partabganj ...	54		4,506 for whole taluk.		2,900 14 5½	4,184 11 11½	2,763 8				
Sitrikh ...	43				1,819 1 6	2,672 3 6½	2,200 9				
Siddhaur ...	224				5,320 5 3	12,750 5 4	11,463 9				
Total ...	398	4,506	7,160		13,071 0 8	25,244 12 11½	20,368 9				
Daryabad ...	241				7,879 1 0	14,827 5 11	12,333 9				
Rudauli ...	196				6,151 8 6	10,349 7 7	10,030 10				
Surájpur ...	107				3,724 10 2	6,692 5 7	5,476 2				
MawailMaholára	51				2,435 6 4	3,169 15 6	2,585 6				
Baserhi ...	44				1,399 15 1	2,406 11 4	2,276 13				
Total ...	639	6,937	11,318		21,590 9 1	37,445 13 11	32,072 10				
Rámnagar ...	168				4,405 9 2½	9,489 4 7	8,597 11				
Bado Sarai ...	56				1,929 7 7½	3,999 15 1	2,865 15				
Fatehpur ...	251		5,891	9,550	7,412 13 0½	12,218 3 8	12,845 6				
Zahmmadpur ...	83				3,392 5 4½	4,253 1 7	4,247 12				
Total ...	558	5,891	95,50		17,140 3 2½	29,960 8 11	28,556 12				
Grand Total ...	1,595	17,334	28,028		51,801 12 11½	92,651 3 9½	81,628 0				

II.

Banki up to 30th April 1870.

Establish- ment	Contingencies.			Grand total of columns 1, 5, 6.			Cost per square mile	Percent of cost revised demand.	Remarks.
	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,513 11 0	1,423 4 6	6,882 13 1	15,551 0 7	1,199 5 11	16 10 7				
1,064 10 8	1,001 10 5	4,829 13 6	11,915 8 11	216 10 2	17 11 1				
849 15 4	797 9 9	3,818 2 6	8,339 7 81	185 4 1	16 14 11				
483 9 1	4,155 0 3	20,002 2 10	34,072 13 5	270 0 0	21 6 0				
7811 14 1	7,382 8 11	35,563 0 3	73,878 13 101	185 9 5	19 1 1				
4715 0 6	4,470 5 8	21,518 13 8	41,225 6 9	207 10 1	23 8 10				
4,836 9 0	3,635 10 3	17,502 13 8	34,003 13 9	197 11 0	21 13 9				
4,099 3 7	1,984 12 2	9,560 2 3	19,977 2 0	208 1 6	19 12 9				
999 6 5	941 5 3	4,526 2 6	10,131 8 4	112 11 1	17 8 7				
876 2 10	821 7 8	3,971 7 10	7,781 2 3	228 13 8	22 12 6				
12,526 6 4	11,853 9 0	57,082 10 1	1,16,119 1 1	181 11 6	23 2 1				
4,999 15 10	3,116 4 2	15,003 15 2	28,898 12 111	258 0 4	30 12 9				
1,103 11 4	1,038 12 0	5,008 6 11	10,937 13 71	232 11 6	29 1 8				
4,910 1 4	4,655 6 6	22,411 13 10	42,012 14 61	274 12 7	31 6 2				
4,630 12 2	1,540 0 4	7,418 8 7	15,063 15 612	246 15 2	36 11 9				
10,934 8 8	10,351 7 0	49,912 12 6	96,943 8 713	173 11 8	29 4 8				
2,272 13 1	29,587 8 11	1,42,488 6 10	2,56,911 7 7	179 14 4	23 8 3				

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Settlement Officer.

## Census return showing

Name of Parganah.	Number of Manzahs.	Area in square miles.	Number of houses.			Agricul.		
			Masonry.	Mud.	Total.	Adults.	Female.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawabganj ... ...	77	79	50	55	10,431	10,486	8,310	7,687
Partabganj ... ...	54	56	40	12	6,570	6,582	6,016	5,849
Satrikh ... ...	43	46	32	15	4,279	4,294	4,357	4,333
Siddhaur ... ...	224	141	99	236	19,845	20,081	15,030	14,077
Total ...	398	322	221	318	41,125	41,443	33,718	31,941
Rámnagar ... ...	168	112	80	3	12,410	12,413	12,392	11,512
Bado Sarai ... ...	56	48	24	164	4,501	4,665	4,317	3,885
Fatehpur ... ...	251	154	102	137	15,497	15,634	15,909	14,386
Muhammadpur ...	83	62	44	...	4,755	4,755	6,447	5,531
Total ...	558	376	250	304	37,163	37,467	39,065	35,421
Daryabad ... ...	241	214	137	188	23,628	23,816	24,678	23,156
Súrajpur ... ...	107	96	62	9	11,313	11,322	12,071	12,151
Budanli ... ...	196	173	113	140	21,858	21,998	16,827	17,741
Mawai Maholára ...	51	71	38	...	7,883	7,883	7,396	7,777
Basorhi ... ...	44	34	25	1	4,269	4,270	3,267	3,184
Total ...	639	588	375	338	68,951	69,289	64,239	64,018
Grand Total ...	1,595	1,286	846	960	1,47,239	1,48,199	A 1,37,017	1,31,888

## III.

## area, sex, and population.

Population.									
Hindus.									
Agriculturists.			Non-agriculturists.						
Minors.			Adults.			Minors.			Total Hindus.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Boys.	Girls.	Total	
9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17
4,905	4,275	25,177	8,130	7,275	3,743	3,183	22,631	47,808	
3,591	3,062	18,518	4,417	4,162	2,550	2,202	13,631	32,149	
2,737	2,262	13,684	2,406	2,666	1,533	1,403	8,010	21,694	
8,972	7,553	45,632	12,062	13,083	7,630	6,435	39,210	84,842	
20,205	17,152	1,03,011	27,315	27,486	15,156	13,325	83,482	1,86,193	
6,740	5,552	36,196	12,378	11,200	6,434	5,338	35,350	71,546	
2,299	1,908	12,409	3,475	3,410	1,881	1,658	10,454	22,863	
9,218	7,690	47,213	9,356	9,485	5,875	4,976	29,602	76,005	
3,460	3,066	18,604	4,244	4,051	2,333	1,959	12,587	31,191	
21,717	18,216	1,14,432	29,153	28,176	16,523	13,931	88,083	2,02,505	
14,108	11,812	73,761	18,982	15,111	8,446	7,158	44,697	1,18,458	
7,616	6,278	38,116	7,697	8,251	4,730	4,158	24,839	62,955	
10,456	9,169	54,103	12,024	13,072	7,838	6,834	40,668	94,861	
4,296	3,891	22,862	4,832	5,618	2,960	2,582	16,022	38,884	
1,894	1,654	9,099	2,671	2,891	1,653	1,371	8,586	18,585	
38,370	32,304	1,98,931	41,206	45,876	25,627	22,103	1,34,812	3,33,743	
80,292	67,672	4,16,364	97,974	1,01,538	57,606	49,259	8,06,377	7,22,741	

Name of Parganah.	Number of Manzahs.	Area in square miles.	Agriculturists.				Popu Musul	
			Adults.		Minors.			
			Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.		
			18	19	20	21	22	
Nawabganj ... ...	77	79	50	721	835	433	362	2,351
Partabganj ... ...	54	56	40	458	516	280	238	1,512
Satrikh ... ...	43	46	32	203	236	118	112	669
Siddhaur ... ...	224	141	99	1,555	1,711	931	831	5,061
Total ...	398	322	221	2,937	3,331	1,762	1,563	9,593
Rámnagar ... ...	168	112	80	571	593	367	337	1,868
Bado Sarai ... ...	56	48	24	395	468	238	193	1,294
Fatehpur ... ...	251	154	102	1,034	1,008	648	530	3,220
Muhammadpur ...	83	62	41	165	143	90	106	513
Total ...	558	376	250	2,165	2,212	1,352	1,175	6,904
Daryabad ... ...	241	214	137	931	1,095	588	552	3,169
Súrajpur ... ...	107	96	62	151	137	74	94	456
Rudauli ... ...	196	173	113	3,310	3,901	2,104	1,833	11,148
Mawai Maholára ...	51	71	38	541	709	372	295	1,917
Basorhi ... ...	44	34	25	473	563	286	347	1,669
Total ...	639	588	375	5,409	6,405	3,424	3,121	18,859
Grand Total ...	1,595	1,286	846	10,511	11,948	6,538	5,859	34,856

-(Continued)

lation.

mans.										Total.			
Non-agriculturists.										Agriculturists.			
Adults.		Minors.		Total		Total Minors.		Adults.		Minors.		Total	
Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.					Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
4,420	4,051	2,311	1,897	12,679	15,030	9,031	8,522	5,338	4,637	27,528			
1,374	1,476	858	799	4,507	6,019	6,174	6,365	3,871	3,320	20,030			
549	596	326	323	1,791	2,163	4,560	4,564	2,835	2,374	14,353			
3,672	4,014	2,390	1,959	11,935	16,996	16,545	15,821	9,903	8,344	50,693			
9,915	10,187	5,885	4,978	30,915	40,508	36,650	35,272	21,907	18,715	1,12,604			
2,882	2,657	1,691	1,405	8,585	10,153	12,963	12,105	7,107	5,880	38,064			
1,021	1,130	598	507	3,256	4,550	4,712	4,353	2,537	2,101	13,703			
4,408	4,156	2,537	2,263	13,659	16,848	16,943	15,404	9,866	8,220	50,442			
406	410	309	267	1,302	1,905	6,612	5,774	3,550	3,172	19,117			
8,662	8,653	5,135	4,112	26,892	33,796	41,230	37,636	23,069	19,391	1,21,326			
8,400	3,743	2,121	1,765	11,119	11,284	25,612	21,258	14,696	12,364	76,930			
770	873	485	414	2,512	2,908	12,222	12,288	7,600	6,372	38,572			
4,454	5,329	2,712	2,398	11,893	26,011	20,137	21,612	12,560	11,002	65,341			
636	694	386	338	2,054	3,971	7,937	8,488	4,668	3,686	24,779			
828	951	505	416	2,700	4,369	8,710	8,717	2,180	2,001	11,668			
10,178	11,590	6,209	5,331	33,308	51,607	60,618	70,423	41,794	35,425	2,17,290			
28,755	30,380	17,229	14,751	91,115	1,25,071	1,47,528	1,43,331	86,830	73,531	1,51,220			

Name of Parganah.	Number of Manzahs.	Area in square miles.	Non-agriculturists.				Popu	
			Adults.		Minors.			
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls		
			34	35	36	37	38	
Nawabganj ... ...	77	79	50	12,850	11,326	6,054	5,080	35,310
Partabganj ... ...	54	56	40	5,791	5,938	3,408	3,001	18,188
Satrikh ... ...	43	46	32	2,955	3,262	1,859	1,728	9,804
Siddhaur ... ...	224	141	99	15,634	17,097	10,020	8,394	51,145
Total ... ...	398	322	221	37,230	37,623	21,341	18,203	1,14,397
Rámnagar ... ...	168	112	80	15,210	13,857	8,125	6,743	43,935
Bado Sarai ... ...	56	48	24	4,496	4,570	2,479	2,165	13,710
Fatehpur ... ...	251	154	102	13,759	13,941	8,412	7,239	43,851
Muhammadpur ...	83	62	44	4,650	4,461	2,642	2,226	13,979
Total ... ...	558	376	250	38,115	36,629	21,658	18,373	1,14,975
Daryabad ... ...	241	214	137	17,472	18,854	10,567	8,923	55,816
Súrajpur ... ...	107	96	62	8,467	9,127	5,215	4,572	27,381
Rudauli ... ...	196	173	113	16,478	19,301	10,550	9,232	55,561
Mawai Maholára ...	51	71	38	5,468	6,342	3,346	2,920	18,076
Basorhi ... ...	44	34	25	3,499	3,842	2,158	1,787	11,286
Total ... ...	639	588	375	51,384	57,466	31,836	27,434	1,68,120
Grand Total ...	1,595	1,286	846	1,26,729	1,31,918	74,835	64,010	3,97,49

(Continued.)

Division						Average No. of souls per				
Total.										
Adults.		Minors.				Total.	House.	Square mile, 640 acres.	Per cultivated square mile.	Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.							
39	40	41	42			43	44	45	46	47
21,881	19,848	11,392	9,717	62,838		...	705	1,256		
12,265	12,303	7,279	6,321	38,168		...	682	954		
7,515	7,826	4,714	4,102	24,157		...	525	754		
32,219	32,918	19,923	16,778	1,01,838		...	722	1,028		
73,880	72,893	43,308	36,918	2,27,001		...	705	1,027		
28,173	25,962	15,232	12,632	81,990		...	732	1,024		
9,208	8,923	5,016	4,266	27,413		...	571	1,142		
30,702	29,345	18,278	15,468	93,793		...	609	910		
11,262	10,235	6,201	5,398	33,096		...	534	752		
73,345	74,465	44,727	37,764	2,36,301		...	628	945		
43,084	43,112	25,262	21,287	1,32,746		...	620	969		
20,689	21,415	12,905	10,944	65,953		...	687	1,063		
36,615	40,943	23,110	20,234	1,20,902		...	698	1,070		
13,405	14,830	8,014	6,606	42,855		...	603	1,127		
7,239	7,589	4,338	3,788	22,954		...	675	918		
121,032	127,889	73,629	62,859	3,85,410		...	655	1,027		
274,257	275,249	1,61,064	1,37,541	8,48,712		...	619	1,003		

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Settlement Officer

Name of Tahsil.		Tenures and number of villages, &c., of each kind.									
		Talukdari.					Independent.				
		Name of Pargana.		Sub-settlement.			Villages not settled.		Zenana.		Bhachara.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Grand Total.
Nawabganj.	Nawabganj	3	7	37	47	16	14	...	30	77	
	Partabganj	1	4	17	22	15	17	...	32	54	
	Satrikh	1	7	11	19	17	7	...	21	43	
	Siddhaur	4	7	61	72	67	85	...	152	224	
	Total ...	9	25	126	160	115	123	...	238	338	
Rámnagar.	Rámnagar	50	2	98	150	5	13	...	18	108	
	Bado Sarai	6	2½	18½	27	17	11	1	20	56	
	Fatchpur	17½	9	129½	156	48	47	...	95	251	
	Muhammadpur	35	3½	36½	75	3	5	...	8	38	
	Total ...	108½	17	282½	408	73	76	1	150	558	
Rám Sanehi.	Daryabad	7½	1½	101½	110	74½	56½	...	131	24	
	Súrajpur	2	0½	57	59½	17	30½	...	47½	107	
	Rudauli	7	0½	87½	94½	30	68½	3	101½	198	
	Mawai Maholára	...	...	3½	3½	7	39½	1	47½	51	
	Basorhi	...	...	14½	14½	3	25½	1	20½	44	
	Total ...	16½	2½	264	282½	131½	219½	5	356½	628	
Grand Total ...		183½	44½	672½	850½	319½	418½	6	744½	1,358	

## IV.

## Tenures, &amp;c.

Number of proprietors and sub-proprietors.				Average size				Remarks
No. of Tracts of land.	No. of Proprietors.	No. of Lombardars.	No. of Sub-proprietors.	Of land per	Of size per	Proprietor.	Sub-proprietor	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	492	51	6	A. 3 2 26	A. 1 0 5	21 0 12	12 1 3	
2	408	57	7	1 3 11	2 1 6	17 0 5	15 2 9	
3	170	31	1	3 1 6	1 2 0	17 0 0	10 0 5	
9	693	255	13	5 1 4	1 0 9	15 0 0	13 1 0	
20	1772	394	27	1 0 0	1 1 10	16 0 3	12 3 4	
3	168	26	633	6 1 12	0 0 32	14 1 26	10 2 36	
2	132	30	35	2 3 26	2 1 22	9 0 37	15 0 15	
5	206	59	193	4 0 19	0 0 21	19 2 21	0 2 27	
4	29	5	220	3 2 28	1 3 37	23 3 25	10 0 0	
14	535	120	1,600	3 3 31	1 2 23	16 1 34	4 0 24	
10	718	119	170	3 2 5	2 1 35	8 0 35	8 2 36	
1	410	41	38	3 2 6	2 1 34	5 0 31	2 3 15	
5	1,123	163	20	3 3 27	2 2 26	8 2 38	26 2 32	
1	461	52	...	2 2 20	2 1 5	12 1 14	0 0 0	
2	318	43	...	3 3 6	1 2 6	10 1 2	0 0 0	
19	3,090	398	237	3 1 22	2 1 27	8 0 12	5 2 3	
53	5,307	921	1,354	3 3 3	1 3 31	9 0 1	4 1 30	

F. B. A. CHAMIER,

Settlement Officer.

## General Statement Explanatory

Name of Parganah.	No. of malahals and of their component parts.		Total area.	Non-assessable.			
	No. of mouzahs.	No. of component parts.		Barron.	Groves less than 10 per cent.	Revenue free.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawabganj ...	77	22	50,484 3 10	8,326 3 5	1,348 1 15	1,069 2 0	10,741 2 2
Partabganj ...	51	81	35,834 0 0	5,247 2 20	1,147 3 25	...	6,395 2 5
Satrikh ...	43	54	29,358 2 25	5,922 3 30	1,108 1 25	519 3 25	7,551 1 0
Siddhaur ...	224	55	90,377 1 35	14,161 3 20	4,079 2 20	392 1 5	18,633 3 5
Total ...	398	90	2,06,054 3 30	33,659 0 35	7,684 1 5	1,981 2 30	43,325 0 3
Rámnagar ...	168	17	71,756 1 5	9,523 1 25	4,624 0 20	205 2 10	14,353 0 1
Bado Sarai ...	56	8	30,541 0 0	6,990 2 5	1,302 1 15	1,895 3 30	10,188 3 1
Fatehpur ...	251	84	98,532 2 35	14,953 2 20	3,741 1 0	1,293 1 10	19,988 0 1
Muhammadpur.	83	10	39,568 0 20	5,323 0 30	1,675 1 0	11 2 30	7,010 0 1
Total ...	558	119	2,40,393 0 20	36,790 3 0	11,312 3 35	3,406 2 0	51,540 0 1
Daryabad ...	241	110	1,36,931 3 0	28,316 1 25	7,407 0 35	2,294 0 15	38,017 2 1
Rudauli ...	196	59	1,10,553 1 15	17,996 2 35	5,433 0 20	2,637 3 25	26,067 3 1
Súrajpur ...	107	36	61,645 2 15	10,494 0 20	3,327 1 15	1,126 3 25	14,948 1 1
Mawai Ma-holára.	51	25	45,469 3 25	10,324 1 20	3,076 3 30	143 0 35	13,544 2 1
Basorhi ...	44	15	21,958 1 0	3,627 1 10	980 2 5	38 3 25	4,646 3 1
Total ...	639	245	3,76,558 3 15	70,758 3 30	20,225 0 25	6,241 0 5	97,225 0 1
GrandTotal...	1,595	454	8,23,011 3 25	1,41,208 3 25	39,252 1 25	11,629 0 35	1,92,090 2 1

## of the Revised Assessment of Bara Banki District.

Assesable.

Culturable.	Groves over 10 per cent.	Cultivation,				Total assessable.	
		Irrigated by		Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.		
		Wells.	Ponds.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
7,473 0 35	...	3,510 0 5	6,151 3 5	22,575 0 25	32,266 3 35	39,740 0 30	
3,923 1 5	5 2 35	3,522 2 30	6,690 1 0	5,296 2 5	25,509 1 35	27,438 1 35	
1,413 3 5	...	1,252 1 30	3,955 2 0	6,185 2 30	20,393 2 20	21,807 1 25	
7,234 3 30	1,196 1 0	9,037 2 5	17,225 3 0	37,019 0 35	63,312 2 0	71,743 2 30	
20,045 0 35	1,201 3 35	17,352 2 30	34,023 1 5	90,106 2 15	1,41,482 2 10	1,62,720 3 0	
5,897 1 5	773 1 35	1,819 3 0	9,260 2 10	30,652 0 20	50,732 1 30	57,403 0 30	
4,667 3 15	287 2 30	1,426 2 0	1,810 1 15	12,159 3 10	15,396 2 25	20,852 0 30	
12,726 1 5	459 2 35	431 3 0	18,406 0 0	46,517 3 5	66,358 2 5	78,544 2 5	
3,976 2 0	37 1 5	422 2 0	3,670 1 5	24,451 1 30	28,544 0 35	32,558 0 0	
27,267 3 35	1,558 0 25	4,103 2 0	33,147 0 30	1,22,741 0 25	1,60,031 3 15	1,88,887 3 25	
14,507 1 25	364 3 0	11,458 2 20	8,972 2 35	63,610 2 5	84,041 3 20	98,914 0 5	
12,988 2 15	251 0 5	13,081 1 20	8,171 1 20	50,043 0 35	71,205 3 35	84,485 2 15	
8,879 1 25	280 0 10	6,299 3 20	6,374 3 5	25,368 0 15	38,037 3 0	46,697 0 35	
7,764 2 20	262 3 30	6,024 0 0	2,443 3 10	15,430 0 0	23,897 3 10	31,925 1 20	
1,803 2 5	1 1 10	586 1 25	3,737 2 0	11,182 3 0	15,506 2 25	17,311 2 0	
45,893 2 10	1,160 0 15	37,450 1 5	29,700 0 30	1,65,629 2 15	2,32,780 0 10	2,79,333 2 35	
92,706 2 30	3,920 0 35	58,906 1 35	96,870 2 25	3,78,517 1 15	5,34,294 1 35	6,30,921 1 20	

Name of Parganah.	Cultivators.			Num	
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Ploughs.	Cattle.
				16	17
Nawabganj ...	5,513 0 0	1,462 0 0	6,975 0 0	2,725 0 0	3,766 0 0
Partabganj ...	4,631 0 0	1,186 0 0	5,817 0 0	1,955 0 0	2,632 0 0
Satrikh ...	3,637 0 0	991 0 0	4,628 0 0	1,693 0 0	2,094 0 0
Siddhaur ...	7,181 0 0	2,237 0 0	9,418 0 0	7,961 0 0	10,908 0 0
Total ...	20,962 0 0	5,876 0 0	26,838 0 0	14,331 0 0	19,400 0 0
Rámnagar ...	9,691 0 0	5,008 0 0	14,699 0 0	4,090 0 0	8,180 0 0
Bado Sarai ..	3,705 0 0	1,559 0 0	5,264 0 0	1,958 0 0	3,908 0 0
Fatehpur ...	12,481 0 0	4,222 0 0	16,706 0 0	5,262 0 0	10,523 0 0
Muhammadpur ...	5,511 0 0	2,650 0 0	8,161 0 0	2,153 0 0	4,308 0 0
Total ...	31,391 0 0	13,439 0 0	44,830 0 0	13,463 0 0	26,919 0 0
Daryabad ...	17,805 0 0	6,546 0 0	23,851 0 0	9,773 0 0	19,546 0 0
Rudauli ...	12,411 0 0	5,470 0 0	17,881 0 0	7,972 0 0	15,944 0 0
Sárajpur ...	8,748 0 0	2,124 0 0	10,872 0 0	5,908 0 0	11,816 0 0
Mawai Maholára...	5,898 0 0	1,220 0 0	7,118 0 0	4,075 0 0	8,150 0 0
Basorhi ...	2,781 0 0	1,108 0 0	3,889 0 0	3,740 0 0	7,480 0 0
Total ...	47,143 0 0	16,468 0 0	63,611 0 0	31,460 0 0	62,986 0 0
Grand Total ...	99,496 0 0	35,783 0 0	1,35,279 0 0	59,265 0 0	1,09,255 0 0

-(Continued.)

Number of		Detail of cultivation.					
Lakes, ponds, &c.	Wells.	Sir.	Other cultivation of Proprietors.	Resident cultivators.	Non-resident cultivators.		
21	22	23	24	25	26		
614 0 0	482 0 0	4,911 0 5	5,105 2 30	20,440 3 0	1,509 2 0		
592 0 0	288 0 0	3,152 1 0	4,215 3 30	15,127 2 5	2,713 3 0		
230 0 0	320 0 0	2,377 2 10	4,961 3 35	11,039 0 5	1,115 0 10		
1,311 0 0	1,183 0 0	7,122 1 15	17,428 2 10	36,387 2 30	2,373 3 25		
2,777 0 0	2,273 0 0	17,563 0 30	32,012 0 25	81,195 0 0	7,712 0 35		
1,842 0 0	896 0 0	1,723 0 5	3,540 1 35	41,916 1 30	3,522 2 0		
429 0 0	209 0 0	553 3 15	331 2 20	10,788 2 20	3,722 2 10		
2,752 0 0	1,338 0 0	3,577 2 0	719 1 25	51,411 2 15	9,620 0 5		
910 0 0	443 0 0	764 2 35	2,260 1 15	20,265 2 35	5,253 1 30		
5,983 0 0	2,976 0 0	6,619 0 15	6,851 3 15	1,24,442 1 20	22,118 2 5		
1,629 0 0	2,165 0 0	6,142 0 0	667 0 0	61,080 0 0	16,143 3 20		
1,876 0 0	2,407 0 0	7,563 0 0	534 0 0	48,612 2 0	14,556 1 35		
892 0 0	1,087 0 0	2,286 0 0	108 0 0	30,949 1 0	4,694 2 0		
520 0 0	182 0 0	5,686 2 0	...	15,431 2 0	2,779 3 10		
421 0 0	1,069 0 0	8,263 3 0	...	10,537 1 0	1,705 2 25		
5,388 0 0	6,910 0 0	24,041 1 0	1,300 0 0	1,66,649 2 0	39,880 1 10		
14,048 0 0	12,159 0 0	49,123 2 5	40,173 0 0	3,75,286 3 20	69,711 0 10		

Name of Parganah.						Percent	
	Cultivation.		Culturable.		Groves.	Barren.	1st class soil.
	27	28	29	30			
Nawabganj ... ...	63 3 26	14 3 8	2 2 27	16 1 38	12 2 0		
Partabganj ... ...	71 0 29	10 3 31	3 0 34	14 2 22	15 2 0		
Satrikh ... ...	69 1 31	4 4 0	3 3 2	20 0 27	10 3 39		
Siddhaur ... ...	70 0 8	8 0 0	5 3 13	15 2 27	11 0 19		
Total ...	68 2 26	9 2 36	4 1 9	16 1 13	12 0 32		
Rámnagar ... ...	70 2 32	8 0 34	7 2 3	13 1 3	33 2 16		
Bado Sarai ... ...	50 1 25	15 1 15	5 0 32	22 3 21	28 3 20		
Fatehpur ... ...	66 0 13	12 3 26	4 1 2	15 0 28	23 0 34		
Muhammadpur ...	72 0 22	10 0 7	4 1 12	13 1 32	20 3 36		
Total ...	66 2 11	11 1 14	5 1 14	15 1 8	26 2 26		
Daryabad ... ...	61 1 19	10 2 5	5 2 7	20 2 28	43 1 35		
Súrajpur ... ...	64 1 38	11 2 32	5 0 22	16 1 4	47 0 7		
Rudauli ... ...	61 2 34	13 2 14	5 3 36	17 0 3	45 3 22		
Mawai Maholára ...	52 2 9	17 0 2	7 1 14	23 2 32	37 0 30		
Basorhi ...	70 2 19	8 0 33	4 1 34	16 2 2	50 0 2		
Total ...	61 3 10	12 0 8	5 2 28	18 3 6	44 2 17		
Grand Total ...	64 3 27	11 1 2	5 0 39	17 0 25	31 0 35		

—(continued).

age of

Second class soil.	Third class soil.	Irrigated.	Matured.	Cultivation per cul-tivat.-r.	The demand of summary settle-ment.	The net revised demand.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38
48 3 2	2 1 39	30 0 5	...	4 2 20	73,217	90,715
51 2 22	4 0 7	40 0 5	...	4 1 21	51,639	64,670
47 1 36	10 3 38	25 2 5	...	4 1 25	41,320	48,795
46 2 11	12 1 17	41 1 37	...	6 1 35	1,39,400	1,72,497
48 0 25	8 1 18	30 1 9	...	5 1 3	3,05,615	3,76,677
28 3 39	8 0 16	21 3 14	...	3 1 32	62,189	93,843
19 3 39	1 2 4	21 0 2	...	2 3 27	22,640	28,101
32 3 36	10 0 22	28 3 12	...	3 3 25	95,785	1,30,474
26 1 28	21 2 36	14 1 14	...	3 1 39	26,210	40,702
29 0 9	10 3 11	23 1 1	...	3 2 11	2,06,824	2,93,120
15 1 37	2 1 26	24 1 9	...	3 2 3	1,91,605	1,87,099
15 2 10	1 3 19	20 3 9	...	3 3 37	88,381	1,52,393
14 0 22	1 2 27	33 1 11	...	3 1 39	59,221	98,370
8 1 17	7 0 0	35 1 28	...	3 1 17	32,525	56,312
19 0 11	1 2 4	27 3 20	...	3 3 37	18,447	38,427
14 2 22	2 2 22	28 3 15	...	3 2 25	3,30,179	5,27,601
27 0 38	6 1 32	29 0 24	...	3 3 31	8,42,618	11,97,395

Names of parganas.	Variation.				Rate per acre on				Revised demand with cesses.	
	Increase.		Decrease.		Cultivation.		Total.			
	Number of mauzas.	Amount.	Number of mauzas.	Amount.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
		Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Nawabganj	77	17,468	...	...	2 12 11	2 4 6	1 12 5	92,983		
Partabganj	54	13,031	...	...	2 8 6	2 5 8	1 12 10	66,287		
Satrikh	43	7,466	...	...	2 6 3	2 3 9	1 10 7	50,015		
Siddhaur	224	33,097	...	...	2 11 7	2 6 5	1 14 7	1,76,809		
Total	398	71,062	...	...	2 10 7	2 5 6	1 13 3	3,86,004		
Rámnagar	168	31,654	...	...	1 13 7	1 10 1	1 4 8	96,189		
Bado Sarai	56	5,461	...	...	1 13 2	1 6 1	0 14 8	28,803		
Fatehpur	251	34,689	...	...	1 15 11	1 10 7	1 5 2	1,33,736		
Muhammadpur	83	14,492	...	...	1 6 9	1 4 0	1 0 5	41,719		
Total	558	86,296	...	...	1 13 4	1 8 10	1 3 6	3,00,447		
Daryabad	241	55,494	...	...	2 3 7	1 14 3	1 5 10	1,91,776		
Súrajpur	196	64,012	...	...	2 2 2	1 12 10	1 6 1	1,56,203		
Budauli	107	39,149	...	...	2 9 4	2 1 8	1 9 6	1,00,829		
Mawai Maholára,	51	23,787	...	...	2 5 8	1 12 9	1 3 10	57,719		
Basorhi	44	14,980	...	...	2 2 5	1 14 10	1 8 4	34,262		
Total	639	1,97,422	...	...	2 4 3	1 14 3	1 6 5	5,40,789		
GRAND TOTAL...	1,595	3,54,780	...	...	2 3 10	1 14 4	1 7 3	...		

—(continued).

Pargana areas.						Remarks.	
Matyár.		Dummat.		Bhur.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.		
3,991 2 0	2,319 3 0	5,700 1 10	18,993 1 5	...	1,262 0 20		
3,389 1 5	2,213 0 35	6,773 2 25	11,632 1 5	...	1,451 0 5		
2,112 1 10	1,115 0 30	3,95 2 20	10,843 0 35	...	3,927 1 5		
6,811 0 10	3,741 0 0	19,952 0 35	22,139 0 25	...	11,169 0 10		
15,754 0 25	9,389 0 25	35,621 3 10	63,697 3 30	...	17,109 2 0		
3,315 3 6	20,706 0 25	7,616 3 3	13,159 3 10	117 3 1	5,696 0 27		
341 3 15	8,478 2 0	2,661 2 4	3,447 1 10	233 1 36	234 0 0		
9,360 1 13	18,515 3 21	1,764 1 15	30,728 0 1	7,716 0 12	2,273 3 23		
595 3 1	7,706 0 0	1,499 0 30	8,058 1 38	1,907 3 4	7,786 3 32		
13,613 2 35	50,406 2 4	18,571 3 12	50,298 2 19	10,005 0 23	15,991 0 2		
13,970 3 0	46,689 3 3	5,650 0 15	15,550 2 15	810 2 0	2,500 0 0		
15,805 1 0	36,206 0 0	4,602 1 20	12,609 2 0	845 0 20	1,227 2 35		
9,350 2 0	18,940 3 0	2,910 0 15	5,807 0 0	414 0 10	615 1 15		
5,510 2 0	11,400 2 20	1,600 2 20	2,200 2 0	1,356 2 30	1,828 3 20		
2,610 2 0	8,372 0 20	1,587 3 25	2,600 2 0	125 2 0	210 0 20		
47,247 2 0	1,20,479 1 30	16,351 0 15	38,768 0 15	3,551 3 20	6,882 0 10		
76,615 1 20	1,80,363 0 19	65,514 2 37	1,58,669 2 24	13,617 0 3	39,482 2 12		

## Statement of Judicial work of Bara Banki

Nature of claim.	Number of claims.	Without trial.					Claims On
		By compromise or consent,	By default.	Ex parte.	Withdrawn.	Decreed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>I.</b>							
Proprietary title	... 3,148	1	58	...	27	350	
<b>II.</b>							
SUB-SETTLEMENT.							
1 In talukas	... 988	8	...	...	...	...	211
2. In other maháls	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>III.</b>							
Shares	... 6,522	278	766	...	91	1,637	
<b>IV.</b>							
SUB-TENURES.							
1. In talukas	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a.) Sír or dihdári	... 2,000	66	...	...	...	...	743
(b.) Shankalp	... 316	1	...	...	...	...	197
(c.) Birt	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d.) All others	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. In other maháls	... 1,771	112	298	...	124	623	
Other kinds	... 9,332	342	537	...	60	5,020	
<b>Total</b>	<b>... 24,027</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>8,781</b>	

\* Birt and Shankalp cannot be separately shown, as, in the annual Return No. 5, these cases were shown under one heading.

VI.

District up to 31st March 1870.

Disposed of			Disposed of by						Remarks.
Dismissed.	Total.	Grand total.	Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Sadr Munsarims.	Deputy Commissioner.	16	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
2,712	3,062	3,148	1,220	1,883	...	...	45		
719	930	938	555	383	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8,745	5,382	6,517	434	1,027	3,788	1,268	...		
1,191	1,984	2,000	96	80	1,302	522	...		
118	315	316	11	16	200	89 {	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
596	1,219	1,753	85	28	1,132	508	...		
2,858	7,878	8,817	944	88	2,486	5,299	...		
11,989	20,720	23,489	3,345	3,505	8,908	7,686	45		

A Objection to notices of ejectment ... 156  
 Application for partitions ... 356  
 Groves ... ... 2  
 Miscellaneous ... ... 1

Total ... 515

F. E. A. CHAMIER,  
 Settlement Officer.

No.

*Return illustrating the Ownership and*

Name of Taluká. 1	Name of Talukdár. 2	Area in acres. 3	Gross rental of Taluka. 4	
			Rs.	As P
Rámnagar	Rájah Sarabjit Singh	1,08,286	2 24	2,43,382 0 0
Huráha	Rájah Nurindur Bahadur Singh	29,360	2 25	1,07,780 0 0
Bhánaú	Mír Umjad Hosein	5,233	0 0	16,630 0 0
Johangírabad	Rájah Furzand Alí Khán	22,751	2 10	78,300 0 0
Súrajpur	Rána Talaywand Koer	36,388	3 35	1,12,290 0 0
Mahmudabad	Rájah Amir Hassan Khán	28,080	0 31	80,696 0 0
Man Singh	Mahárájáh Man Singh	13,009	1 5	26,200 0 0
Malaraganj	Nawab Alí Khan	3,235	3 5	12,440 0 0
Sháhápur	Mahomed Ámir and Gholám Abbas	3,578	0 0	13,600 0 0
Simráwan	Thákur Sheosahá	4,188	0 0	17,700 0 0
Sohailpur	Mír Umjad Hosein	2,458	0 0	10,118 0 0
Ushdamow	Panday Bahadur Singh	3,684	0 0	12,880 0 0
A'smanpur	Roshnujama Khán	7,238	0 0	30,040 0 0
Kharkha	Mahomed Hosein	4,593	0 0	18,400 0 0
Guddia	Shaik Záinulabdín	1,993	0 0	7,300 0 0
Satrikh	Kázee Ikram Ahmed	9,420	0 0	33,506 0 0
Gootiáli	Hakím Kurrum Alí	5,549	0 0	29,568 0 0
Subeha	Surfraz Ahmed	564	0 0	500 0 0
Sulaunpur	Nawab Alí Khan	3,892	0 0	21,610 0 0
Kotwa	Abid Alí	331	0 0	1,200 0 0
Motree	Bhugwant Singh	1,040	0 0	5,200 0 0
Tribadíganj	Rájah Thakurpershad Tribadi	813	0 0	3,400 0 0
Lillowly	Buxshee Harpershad	2,510	0 30	6,560 0 0
Nurhowl	Shaik Boo Alí	1,645	2 5	4,650 0 0
Mírpur	Nusserudeen	2,416	0 30	7,850 0 0
Baytowly	Mahárájáh Kunbfír Singh	3,535	1 20	2,646 0 0
Rámpur	Thákur Goonan Singh	357	0 30	150 0 0
Jubrahpur	Thákur Ruder Pertab Singh	700	2 30	1,700 0 0
Bilharrah	Rájah Ibád Alí Khan	15,838	1 5	36,568 0 0
Muhammadpur	Thákur Gunga Singh	4,981	3 32	13,120 0 0
Bhatwámau	Badsha Hassan Khan	8,150	3 0	17,750 0 0
Rámpur	Rai Ibrám Ballí	13,571	2 30	48,218 0 0
Kumyar	Shere Bahadur	13,430	2 5	16,450 0 0
Sydanpur	Latáfát-ul-lah & Mayet-ul-lah	5,428	2 0	20,800 0 0
Pushka	Naipal Singh	2,129	2 25	3,070 0 0
Raneemau	Outar Singh	5,687	2 0	14,866 0 0
Nurrowly	Chaudhri Razah Husain	23,157	0 35	55,130 0 0
Bárai	Chaudhri Gholam Farid and Muhibb-ur-Rahman	16,089	3 25	49,203 12 0
Purai	Meer Mahomed Abid	6,772	0 25	16,140 0 0
Amirpur	Chaudhri Ishan Russul	4,577	1 15	14,330 0 0
Burrowly	Chaudhri Wazcer Alí	3,871	0 0	14,036 14 0
Nearah	Shere Khán	2,993	0 5	9,357 8 0
Ketch	Raghnauth Singh	2,183	3 35	4,200 0 0
	Total	4,36,574	2 37	12,40,116 2 0

VII.  
Rental of Talukás of Bara Banki.

Government demand.	Profits						Number of villages.	Remarks.		
	Of Talukdars.		Of sub-proprietors		Total					
	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
1,21,795 6 0	76,825 10 0	44,761 0 0	1,21,586 10 0	358						
55,230 6 0	49,326 2 0	3,223 8 0	52,519 10 0	66						
8,315 0 0	8,315 0 0	...	8,315 0 0	10						
39,150 0 0	36,620 0 0	2,530 0 0	39,150 0 0	72						
57,430 0 0	53,787 8 0	1,072 8 0	51,860 0 0	64						
40,348 0 0	40,348 0 0	...	40,348 0 0	89						
13,375 0 0	12,670 0 0	155 0 0	12,825 0 0	16						
6,328 0 0	6,112 0 0	...	6,112 0 0	11						
6,800 0 0	6,800 0 0	...	6,800 0 0	8						
8,850 0 0	8,198 12 0	651 4 0	8,850 0 0	8						
5,059 0 0	5,059 0 0	...	5,059 0 0	8						
6,430 0 0	6,430 0 0	...	6,430 0 0	16						
15,020 0 0	15,020 0 0	...	15,020 0 0	25						
9,200 0 0	8,950 4 0	219 12 0	9,200 0 0	10						
3,650 0 0	3,650 0 0	...	3,650 0 0	12						
16,753 0 0	16,105 8 0	647 8 0	16,753 0 0	12						
14,784 0 0	14,182 12 0	601 4 0	14,784 0 0	13						
250 0 0	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	1						
10,805 0 0	10,805 0 0	...	10,805 0 0	6						
600 0 0	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	1						
2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	...	2,600 0 0	1						
1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	...	1,700 0 0	2						
8,280 0 0	2,762 0 0	518 0 0	3,280 0 0	11						
2,325 0 0	2,325 0 0	...	2,325 0 0	3						
3,925 0 0	3,521 4 0	403 12 0	3,925 0 0	4						
1,323 0 0	1,323 0 0	...	1,323 0 0	5						
75 0 0	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	1						
850 0 0	850 0 0	...	850 0 0	2						
18,284 0 0	18,284 0 0	...	18,284 0 0	41						
6,560 0 0	6,560 0 0	...	6,560 0 0	26						
8,875 0 0	8,875 0 0	...	8,875 0 0	23						
24,774 2 0	23,353 14 0	90 0 0	23,443 14 0	35						
8,430 10 0	8,019 6 0	...	8,019 6 0	10						
10,665 0 0	9,405 0 0	730 0 0	10,135 0 0	13						
1,880 14 0	1,789 2 0	...	1,789 2 0	4						
7,618 14 0	7,247 2 0	...	7,247 2 0	14						
28,254 6 0	26,076 14 0	798 12 0	26,875 10 0	45						
25,175 12 0	23,248 0 0	780 0 0	24,028 0 0	46						
8,271 12 0	7,868 4 0	...	7,868 4 0	14						
7,844 2 0	6,985 14 0	...	6,985 14 0	13						
7,193 15 0	6,842 15 0	...	6,842 15 0	25						
4,795 10 0	4,561 14 0	...	4,561 14 0	13						
2,152 8 0	2,047 8 0	...	2,047 8 0	1						
6,26,527 5 0	5,56,376 9 0	57,212 4 0	6,13,588 13 0	1,158						

## Return of Rural Police

Name of Talukh.	Name of Parganah.	Number of Mouzahs.	Number of square miles.
Nawabganj	Nawabganj .. ..	77	79
	Satrikh .. ..	43	46
	Partabganj .. ..	54	56
	Siddhaur .. ..	224	141
	Total ..	398	822
Daryabad	Daryabad .. ..	211	214
	Súrajpur .. ..	107	96
	Rudauli .. ..	196	173
	Mawai .. ..	51	71
	Basorhi .. ..	44	34
	Total ..	639	588
Fatehpur	Fatehpur .. ..	251	154
	Rámnagar .. ..	168	112
	Muhammadpur .. ..	83	62
	Bado Sarai .. ..	56	48
	Total ..	558	376

## VIII.

and their Jagir lands.

Number of hamlets.	Number of houses.	Number of s. u.s.	Number of Chaukidars.	Men.			Area to each Chaukidar.
				Number of houses to each Chaukidar.	Number of souls to each Chaukidar.	A. R. P.	
132	10,486	62,838	153	68	411	6 0 17	
71	4,294	24,157	62	69	390	4 1 89	
74	6,582	38,168	92	71	415	6 3 32	
238	20,081	1,01,838	305	65	334	5 1 4	
518	41,413	2,27,001	612	67	371	5 2 25	
434	23,816	1,32,746	382	62	348	4 1 25	
340	11,322	65,953	180	62	366	7 1 1	
312	21,998	1,20,902	323	68	374	4 3 8	
141	7,883	42,855	108	73	397	2 0 6	
56	4,270	22,954	67	63	343	4 1 2	
1,283	69,289	3,85,410	1,060	65	364	4 3 2	
271	15,631	93,793	277	56	339	6 0 11	
168	12,113	81,090	191	65	429	6 2 15	
116	4,755	33,096	94	50	352	8 0 25	
55	4,665	27,413	70	66	393	7 2 25	
610	37,467	2,36,301	632	59	374	6 2 34	

Name of Talisil.	Name of Parganah.	Amount of land.	Net produce thereof.
		A. R. P.	
Nawabganj ..	Nawabgunj ..	934 1 20	4,162 4 0
	Satrikh ..	278 2 5	1,030 5 1
	Partabganj ..	639 1 35	2,584 0 11
	Siddhaur ..	1,609 3 10	6,745 13 11
	Total ..	3,462 0 30	14,522 7 11
Daryabad ..	Daryabad ..	1,682 1 10	5,889 8 10
	Súrajpur ..	1,306 0 0	6,178 10 11
	Rudauli ..	1,551 1 20	4,864 9 4
	Mawai ..	220 1 0	777 9 11
	Basorhi ..	285 2 20	876 4 0
	Total ..	5,045 2 10	18,586 11 0
Fatehpur ..	Fatehpur ..	1,681 3 15	5,740 3 4
	Rámnagar ..	1,259 0 29	3,623 9 1
	Muhammadpur ..	766 2 15	1,619 8 0
	Bado Sarai ..	536 0 20	1,622 1 0
	Total ..	4,243 2 39	12,605 5 5

-(Continued.)

Amount in Cash.	Total of two last heads.	Average monthly income of each Chaukidár.	Remarks.
491 0 0	4,653 4 0	2 8 7	
534 0 0	1,564 5 1	2 1 9	
446 0 0	3,030 0 11	2 11 11	
1,076 0 0	7,821 13 11	2 2 2	
2,547 0 0	17,069 7 11	2 5 2	
3,320 0 0	9,209 8 10	2 0 1	
24 0 0	6,202 10 11	2 13 11	
3,421 0 0	8,285 9 4	2 2 2	
1,874 0 0	2,651 9 11	2 0 9	
764 0 0	1,610 4 0	2 0 8	
9,403 0 0	27,989 11 0	2 3 2	
1,112 0 0	6,852 3 4	2 1 0	
1,068 0 0	4,691 9 1	2 0 10	
652 0 0	2,271 8 0	2 0 3	
272 0 0	1,894 1 0	2 4 1	
3,104 0 0	15,709 5 5	2 1 2	

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Deputy Commissioner.

## No. IX.

STATEMENT No. II. OF CIRCULAR 51 OF 1870.

*Crops, amount and value of produce.*

Satrikh.	Partabganj.	Nawabganj.	Parganah.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Amount of produce in maunds of 50 lbs. each.	Price per rupee				Value of out-turn in rupees at harvest price.		
							Harvest,		Average per Year.				
							S.	C.	S.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.
				Rice	3515	21000	13	0	12	0	64,892	4	11
				Cotton	51	108	2	4	2	0	1920	0	0
				Sugar-cane	2225	22250	16	0	15	0	55,625	0	0
				Indigo	10	2M.	108	0	8	0	180	0	0
				Tobacco	158	1264	9	0	8	0	5,617	12	4
				Joar	2575	20600	30	0	29	0	27,466	10	8
				Joar & Bajra	1412	8472	30	0	29	0	11,296	0	0
				Wheat	11150	78050	21	0	19	0	1,48,636	10	8
				Jao	2200	1100	30	0	28	8	1,166	10	8
				Gram	3517	35170	26	0	25	0	54,107	11	1
				Poppy	80	240	20	0	18	0	480	0	0
				Vegetables	175	1400	30	0	28	0	1,866	10	8
				Oil-seeds	525	1575	17	0	16	0	3,705	11	1
				Miscellaneous	4671	46710	30	0	29	0	62,280	0	0
				Total	32267	238031	10	..	..	..	439,572	5	1
				Rice	2525	15150	13	0	12	0	46,615	6	2
				Cotton	26	52	2	4	2	0	924	7	1
				Sugar-cane	1813	18130	16	0	15	0	45,325	0	0
				Indigo	9	2M.	18.	0	8	0	162	0	0
				Tobacco	125	1200	9	0	8	0	5,333	5	4
				Joar	2228	17824	30	0	29	0	23,765	5	4
				Joar & Bajra	1911	11466	30	0	29	0	15,288	0	0
				Wheat	8207	57149	21	0	19	0	1,09,426	10	8
				Jao	1510	7550	30	0	28	8	10,066	10	8
				Gram	2200	22415	26	0	25	0	44,484	9	10
				Poppy	50	150	20	0	18	0	300	0	0
				Vegetables	150	1200	30	0	28	0	1,600	0	0
				Oil-seeds	75	225	17	0	16	0	529	6	7
				Miscellaneous	4081	37510	30	0	29	0	50,013	5	4
				Total	25510	192323	1	..	..	..	353,834	3	0
				Rice	1950	11717	13	0	12	0	36,052	4	11
				Cotton	20	42	2	4	2	0	716	10	8
				Sugar-cane	1550	15500	16	0	15	0	38,750	0	0
				Indigo	5	1M.	58.	0	8	0	90	0	0
				Tobacco	125	1025	9	0	8	0	4,455	8	11
				Joar	1213	9701	30	0	29	0	12,938	10	8
				Joar & Bajra	850	5100	30	0	29	0	6,800	0	0
				Wheat	7225	50575	21	0	19	0	96,333	5	4
				Jao	1100	5500	30	0	28	8	7,333	5	4
				Gram	1950	19500	26	0	25	0	30,000	0	0
				Poppy	40	120	20	0	18	0	240	0	0
				Vegetables	112	815	30	0	28	0	1,086	10	8
				Oil-seeds	50	150	17	0	16	0	352	15	1
				Miscellaneous	4203	42030	30	0	29	0	56,010	0	0
				Total	20393	161779	5	..	..	..	2,91,219	7	7

District.	Parganah.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in Acres.	Area under crop in hectares.	Amount of crop in h.a. & Is. or Rs. t. c.d.	Price per rupee.	Value of out-turn in rupees at harvest price.	Remarks		
								S.	C.	A.
Siddhaur.		Rice	7810	16860	13 0	12 0	111181	9	1	
		Cotton	252	504	2 4	2 0	8960	0	0	
		Sugar-cane	4517	45170	16 0	15 2	1,12,925	0	0	
		Indigo	20	4M. 208	0 8	0 7	360	0	0	
		Tobacco	300	2400	9 0	8 0	10,666	10	8	
		Joar	5526	44208	30 0	29 0	58,914	0	0	
		Joar & Bajra	6109	36651	30 0	29 0	48,872	0	0	
		Wheat	20507	143519	21 0	19 0	2,73,426	10	8	
		Jao	3225	16125	30 0	28 8	21,500	0	0	
		Gram	8206	82065	26 0	25 0	1,26,253	13	6	
		Poppy	209	627	20 0	18 0	1,254	0	0	
		Vegetables	295	2360	30 0	28 0	3,146	10	8	
		Oil-seeds	1008	3024	17 0	16 0	7,115	4	8	
		Miscellaneous	5323	53220	30 0	29 0	70,960	0	0	
		Total	63312	176770 20	...	...	8,88,568	11	3	
		Total of taluk								
		Nawabganj	111182	1068903 36	...	...	19,73,194	10	11	
Durrabur.		Rice	26023	130115	13 0	12 0	4,00,353	13	6	
		Cotton	33	66	2 4	2 0	1,173	5	4	
		Sugar-cane	2063	16504	16 0	15 0	41,260	0	0	
		Indigo	...	...	...	...	...			
		Tobacco	195	1365	8 0	7 0	6,825	0	0	
		Joar	1097	7679	28 0	27 0	10,970	0	0	
		Joar & Bajra	500	2500	30 0	29 0	3,333	5	4	
		Wheat	23801	12806	19 0	18 8	3,00,614	3	4	
		Jao	5179	38353	30 0	29 0	55,137	5	4	
		Gram	5000	40658	25 0	24 0	65,100	12	10	
		Poppy	802	3117	19 0	18 0	7,193	10	11	
		Vegetables	215	1305	30 0	29 0	2,006	10	8	
		Oil-seeds	400	1000	16 0	15 8	2,500	0	0	
		Miscellaneous	18431	165906	29 0	28 0	2,28,835	13	9	
		Total	84042	551904	...	...	11,21,334	1	0	
Surendpur.		Rice	5031	25125	13 0	12 0	77,807	11	0	
		Cotton	15	30	2 4	2 0	533	5	4	
		Sugar-cane	234	1856	16 0	15 0	4,610	0	0	
		Indigo	...	...	...	...	...			
		Tobacco	10	70	8 0	7 0	350	0	0	
		Joar	205	1135	28 0	27 0	2,050	0	0	
		Joar & Bajra	200	1000	30 0	29 0	1,333	5	4	
		Wheat	10015	60090	19 0	18 8	1,26,505	4	3	
		Jao	5059	35413	30 0	29 0	47,217	5	4	
		Gram	2020	16160	25 0	24 0	25,556	0	0	
		Poppy	...	...	...	...	...			
		Vegetables	113	792	30 0	29 0	1,056	0	0	
		Oil-seeds	105	262M. 208	16 0	15 0	656	4	0	
		Miscellaneous	15031	135279	29 0	28 0	1,86,591	11	11	
		Total	38038	277532 20	...	...	4,74,096	15	2	

Rudauli.	Parganah.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Amount of produce in maunds of 80 lbs. each.	Price per rupee.				Value of out-turn in rupees at harvest price.		
					Harvest.	Average per year.	Rs.	As.	P.		
		Rice	11232	56160	13 0	12 0	1,72,800	0	0		
		Cotton	30	60	2 4	2 0	1,066	10	8		
		Sugar-cane	2250	18000	16 0	15 0	45,000	0	0		
		Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Tobacco	107	719	8 0	7 0	3,715	0	0		
		Joar	2075	11525	28 0	27 0	20,750	0	0		
		Joar & Bajra	341	1705	30 0	29 0	2,273	5	4		
		Wheat	27127	162762	19 0	18 8	3,42,656	13	6		
		Jao	8136	56992	30 0	29 0	75,989	5	4		
		Gram	8015	61120	25 0	24 0	1,02,592	0	0		
		Poppy	829	3316	19 0	18 0	6,981	0	10		
		Vegetables	812	2184	30 0	29 0	2,912	0	0		
		Oil-seeds	225	502M 208	16 0	15 8	1,106	4	0		
		Miscellaneous	10617	95553	29 0	28 0	1,31,797	3	10		
		Total	71296	176649 20	...	...	9,09,969	11	6		
		Rice	3006	15030	13 0	12 0	46,246	2	6		
		Cotton	10	20	2 4	2 0	355	8	11		
		Sugar-cane	200	1600	16 0	15 0	4,000	0	0		
		Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Tobacco	...	770	28 0	27 0	1,100	0	0		
		Joar	110	1000	30 0	29 0	1,333	5	4		
		Joar & Bajra	200	30174	19 0	18 8	63,524	3	4		
		Wheat	5029	14084	30 0	29 0	18,778	10	8		
		Jao	2012	4220	25 0	24 0	6,752	0	0		
		Gram	515	472	19 0	18 0	362	1	8		
		Poppy	43	172	30 0	29 0	766	10	8		
		Vegetables	85	575	30 0	29 0	325	0	0		
		Oil-seeds	52	130	16 0	15 8	52,684	2	2		
		Miscellaneous	4241	38196	29 0	28 0	1,196,227	13	3		
		Total	15506	105991	...	...					
		Rice	4282	25410	13 0	12 0	78,184	9	10		
		Cotton	15	30	2 4	2 0	533	5	4		
		Sugar-cane	50	400	16 0	15 0	1,000	0	0		
		Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Tobacco	25	175	8 0	7 0	875	0	0		
		Joar	150	1050	28 0	27 0	1,500	0	0		
		Joar & Bajra	250	1500	30 0	29 0	2,000	0	0		
		Wheat	4257	25542	19 0	18 8	53,772	10	1		
		Jao	5493	38451	30 0	29 0	51,268	0	0		
		Gram	1328	10624	25 0	24 0	16,998	6	5		
		Poppy	115	460	19 0	18 0	968	6	9		
		Vegetables	133	981	30 0	29 0	1,241	5	4		
		Oil-seeds	215	487 20	16 0	15 8	1,218	12	0		
		Miscellaneous	7585	68265	29 0	28 0	94,158	9	11		
		Total	23898	173325 20	...	...	3,03,717	1	8		
Mawai.		Total of tahsíl									
		Rám Sanehi,	232780	1585401 20	...	...	30,05,315	10	7		

## No. IX.—(continued).

Pargana.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Price per rupee			Value of output in rupees at harvest place.	Remarks.		
			Acre.	M.	S.	S.	c.		
RAMNAGAR.	Rice	5950	12173	15	12	0	11	8	40,577 14 8
	Cotton	185	216	0	2	0	2	0	4,320 0 0
	Sugar-cane	2410	16788	39	10	0	8	12	67,155 14 5
	Indigo	2	27	0	0	7½	0	7½	2,304 0 0
	Tobacco	35	280	0	8	0	7	0	1,400 0 0
	Joár	400	1000	0	30	0	26	4	1,456 10 8
	Joár and Bajra	250	750	0	30	0	26	4	1,000 0 0
	Wheat	12100	72600	0	20	0	17	8	1,45,200 0 0
	Jáo	400	20000	0	25	0	22	4	32,000 0 0
	Gram	3500	9500	0	20	0	17	8	19,200 0 0
	Poppy	225	918	30	20	0	16	12	1,817 8 0
	Vegetables	300	280	0	16	0	15	8	575 0 0
	Oil-seeds	70	2275	0	16	0	14	12	5,687 6 0
	Miscellaneous	21015	73552	20	20	0	19	4	1,47,105 0 0
	Total	50732	210465	11	...	...	...	4,69,829 5 9	
MUMMADPUR.	Rice	4335	8887	35	12	0	11	8	29,626 4 0
	Cotton	83	132	28	2	0	2	0	2,654 0 0
	Sugar-cane	1500	11995	10	10	0	8	12	47,981 0 0
	Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	28	224	0	8	0	7	0	1,120 0 0
	Joár	250	687	20	30	0	26	0	916 10 8
	Joár and Bajra	225	675	0	30	0	26	4	900 0 0
	Wheat	9110	54660	0	20	0	17	8	1,09,320 0 0
	Jáo	3000	12000	0	25	0	22	4	19,200 0 0
	Gram	2000	6875	0	20	0	17	8	13,750 0 0
	Poppy	75	281	10	20	0	16	12	562 8 0
	Vegetables	100	78	0	16	0	15	8	195 0 0
	Oil-seeds	500	1695	0	16	0	14	12	4,062 8 0
	Miscellaneous	6838	23938	0	20	0	19	4	47,866 0 0
	Total	28514	122064	23	...	...	...	2,78,53 14 8	
BADI SARAI.	Rice	3410	6990	35	12	0	11	8	28,302 14 8
	Cotton	85	136	0	2	0	2	0	2,720 0 0
	Sugar-cane	560	4598	0	10	0	8	12	18,892 0 0
	Indigo	2	27	0	0	7½	0	7½	2,304 0 0
	Tobacco	25	200	0	8	0	7	0	1,900 0 0
	Joár	225	618	30	30	0	26	0	825 0 0
	Joár and Bajra	175	525	0	30	0	26	4	700 0 0
	Wheat	6105	36630	0	20	0	17	8	73,280 0 0
	Jáo	1500	6000	0	25	0	22	4	9,600 0 0
	Gram	1500	4125	0	20	0	17	8	8,750 0 0
	Poppy	125	468	30	20	0	16	12	937 8 0
	Vegetables	150	115	0	16	0	15	8	287 8 0
	Oil-seeds	250	812	20	16	0	14	12	2,031 4 0
	Miscellaneous	1285	4491	0	20	0	19	4	8,988 0 0
	Total	15897	65714	27	...	...	...	1,52,298 2 8	

## No. IX.—(concluded).

Pargana.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Price per rupee.						Value of outturn in rupees at harvest prices.	Remarks.		
			Harvest.		Average per year.							
			Mds.	s.	S.	C.						
ATENPUR.	Rice	4510	9245	35	12	0	11	8	30,819	9 4		
	Cotton	125	200	0	2	0	2	0	4,000	0 0		
	Sugar-cane	1000	7997	9	10	0	8	12	31,988	14 5		
	Indigo	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Tobacco	29	232	0	8	0	7	0	1,160	0 0		
	Joár	287	651	30	30	0	26	0	869	0 0		
	Joár and Bájra	262	786	0	30	0	26	4	1,018	0 0		
	Wheat	19103	114618	0	20	0	17	8	2,29,286	0 0		
	Jáo	10489	41966	0	25	0	22	4	67,129	9 7		
	Gram	7331	20160	10	20	0	17	8	40,820	8 0		
	Poppy	88	330	0	20	0	16	12	660	0 0		
	Vegetables	424	325	0	16	0	15	8	812	8 0		
	Oil-seeds	1599	5186	30	16	0	14	12	12,906	14 0		
	Miscellaneous	20161	70553	20	20	0	19	4	141,127	0 0		
	Total	65358	272252	14	..	..	..	..	5,63,137	15 4		
	Total of tahsíl											
	Rámnagar	160031	670496	35	..	..	..	..	14,63,419	6 5		
	Grand Total of district	534293	3324802	11	..	..	..	..	64,41,959	11 11		

The difference of 2,711 acres in the Rámnagar tahsíl between this statement and No. 1 is accounted for by "dofasli" land being entered twice in the Rámnagar tahsíl.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,  
Settlement Officer.

Statement No. 1 (according to Circular No. 51-1634 of 1870), showing average rent rates on the different classes of soil.

Taluk.	Parabagam.	Nawabgams.	Parabagam.	Nawabgams.	Total area.	Cultivated area in acre and rate.	Total area.			Rent	Revised demand	Remarks.
							1	2	3			
							Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
							9 0 0 8 0 0	970 0 0	2,255 0 0	26,770 0 0		In column 8 are entered the rents according to the proprietor's rent rolls. In Lucknow the deduced rent rolls appear to be entered, for column 8 is double column 9.
							5 0 6 5 0 0	3,592 0 0	2,083 0 0	30,992 0 0		
							4 0 3 11 5 0	5,130 0 0	11,097 0 0	84,062 0 0		
							.... 1 0 9 0	.... 1,135 0 0	1,135 0 0	1,970 0 0		
							5 2 2 4 2 7	9,692 0 0	22,575 0 0	1,43,794 0 0		
							8 0 0 7 8 0	1,021 0 0	1,530 0 0	19,643 0 0		
							5 0 10 4 3 6	3,005 0 0	1,992 0 0	23,591 0 0		
							4 0 0 3 1 9	6,187 0 0	10,469 0 0	57,310 0 0		
							.... 2 0 0	.... 1,306 0 0	1,306 0 0	2,612 0 0		
							4 11 6 3 9 7	10,213 0 0	15,297 0 0	1,03,156 0 0		
							Total ...					66,685 0 0

No. X.—(Continued.)

Daryababd.										Daryababd.										
Bazarhi.										Bazarhi.										
Budanli.										Budanli.										
Ground	8	8	7	4	2	7	10	7	7	Ground	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
{	Matiar	5	12	2	1	3	7	2	32,397	{	Matiar	8,570	8,503	8,503	8,503	8,503	8,503	8,503	8,503	8,503
Domat	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	10	.....	Domat	1,01,372	1,21,727	1,21,727	1,21,727	1,21,727	1,21,727	1,21,727	1,21,727	1,21,727	1,21,727
Bhur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhur	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983	3,31,983
Total	4	15	9	3	10	11	51,376	0	0	Total	90,106	0	0	5,87,971	0	0	3,90,080	0	0	
Ground Total	8	0	0	6	0	0	2,247	0	0	Goind	6,993	0	0	59,964	0	0	0	0	0	
{	Matiar	5	0	0	3	0	6,12,435	0	0	Domat	40,545	0	0	1,85,445	0	0	0	0	0	
Domat	3	8	0	2	0	0	5,023	0	0	Bhur	13,840	0	0	45,275	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhur	...	2	0	0	1	0	9	721	0	0	.....	2,225	0	0	3,174	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	13	6	3	1	2	20,431	0	0	Total	63,611	0	0	2,45,747	0	0	1,57,734	0	0	
Ground Total	9	8	6	8	6	6	1,141	0	0	Goind	2,283	0	0	20,163	0	0	0	0	0	
{	Matiar	5	5	6	4	5	16	8,309	0	Domat	17,235	0	0	1,52,032	0	0	0	0	0	
Domat	4	0	0	2	15	7	2,643	0	0	Bhur	5,224	0	0	20,394	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhur	...	3	4	0	2	11	0	377	0	0	.....	560	0	0	2,145	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	8	4	5	8	12,675	0	0	Total	25,363	0	0	1,79,954	0	0	1,00,310	0	0	
Ground	5	1	9	4	8	0	2,126	0	0	Goind	5,005	0	0	33,391	0	0	0	0	0	
{	Matiar	3	12	0	2	12	9	14,224	0	Domat	32,585	0	0	1,44,421	0	0	0	0	0	
Domat	3	4	0	2	8	0	4,142	0	0	Bhur	11,349	0	0	41,833	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhur	...	2	8	0	2	0	0	760	0	0	.....	1,105	0	0	4,110	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	11	11	2	14	1	21,252	0	0	Total	50,044	0	0	2,23,755	0	0	1,55,549	0	0	
Ground	6	0	0	4	8	0	519	0	0	Goind	1,842	0	0	9,153	0	0	0	0	0	
{	Matiar	3	9	9	2	12	10	2,298	0	Domat	7,367	0	0	28,784	0	0	0	0	0	
Domat	3	0	0	2	4	6	1,397	0	0	Bhur	2,288	0	0	9,411	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhur	...	2	0	0	1	8	0	110	0	0	.....	185	0	0	497	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	10	0	2	14	0	4,324	0	0	Total	11,182	0	0	47,845	0	0	34,152	0	0	

No. X.—(Continued.)

Grand Total										DarYabad.	DarYabad.	DarYabad.	DarYabad.	DarYabad.	Mahamadpur.	Fatahpur.	Jhudo-Sarai.	Ramnagar.	Total ..
Goind	..	8	8	0	7	0	0	1,328	0	0	4,757	0	0	44,587	0	0	44,587	0	0
Matyár	..	4	0	0	2	9	2	2,919	0	0	18,301	0	0	59,487	0	0	59,487	0	0
Dumat	..	3	0	0	1	7	0	6,730	0	0	11,581	0	0	87,511	0	0	87,511	0	0
Bhur	..	1	4	0	1	0	0	103	0	0	5,013	0	0	5,141	0	0	5,141	0	0
Total ..	3	14	0	2	9	5	11,050	0	0	39,652	0	0	146,726	0	0	88,525	0	0	
Goind	..	6	0	0	5	0	0	323	0	0	1,216	0	0	8,015	0	0	8,015	0	0
Matyár	..	1	0	0	3	5	0	303	0	0	7,631	0	0	26,237	0	0	26,237	0	0
Dumat	..	3	0	0	1	8	0	2,396	0	0	3,112	0	0	11,441	0	0	11,441	0	0
Bhur	..	1	8	0	1	0	0	210	0	0	211	0	0	326	0	0	326	0	0
Total ..	3	4	9	2	15	3	8,237	0	0	12,160	0	0	46,622	0	0	27,131	0	0	
Goind	..	9	1	10	7	0	0	1,696	0	0	4,192	0	0	44,595	0	0	44,595	0	0
Matyár	..	5	0	0	3	8	5	5,336	0	0	12,299	0	0	84,973	0	0	84,973	0	0
Dumat	..	2	15	3	2	7	11	1,773	0	0	27,953	0	0	75,917	0	0	75,917	0	0
Bhur	..	2	0	0	1	15	8	7,020	0	0	2,074	0	0	18,151	0	0	18,151	0	0
Total ..	4	0	10	3	2	5	18,810	0	0	46,518	0	0	222,949	0	0	1,23,929	0	0	
Goind	..	7	12	1	5	4	4	323	0	0	1,954	0	0	13,521	0	0	13,521	0	0
Matyár	..	4	0	0	3	0	2	543	0	0	7,090	0	0	23,562	0	0	23,562	0	0
Dumat	..	2	7	4	2	0	0	1,379	0	0	8,242	0	0	19,931	0	0	19,931	0	0
Bhur	..	1	4	0	1	0	0	1,888	0	0	7,165	0	0	9,462	0	0	9,462	0	0
Total ..	2	9	0	2	4	6	4,093	0	0	24,451	0	0	66,776	0	0	40,714	0	0	
Goind	..	8	8	0	6	9	7	3,675	0	0	12,119	0	0	1,11,234	0	0	1,11,234	0	0
Matyár	..	4	11	0	3	6	5	12,111	0	0	45,821	0	0	1,94,259	0	0	1,94,259	0	0
Dumat	..	2	14	10	2	0	0	12,293	0	0	50,878	0	0	1,44,300	0	0	1,44,300	0	0
Bhur	..	1	13	3	1	2	3	9,171	0	0	14,463	0	0	33,280	0	0	33,280	0	0
Total ..	3	12	5	2	12	7	87,250	0	0	1,22,781	0	0	4,88,073	0	0	2,90,602	0	0	



No. 2582.

FROM

COLONEL J. REID,

COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW,

To

CAPTAIN G. E. ERSKINE,

PERSL. ASST. TO THE CHIEF COMMR., OUDH,

IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, the 8th September 1875.

SIR,

In continuation of my No. 2668, dated the 22nd August 1872, I have the honor to submit the settlement completion report of the district of Bura Banki. Unlike that of Lucknow, it has been written by the officer who effected the settlement, Lieutenant Colonel Chamier, though not till after he had been transferred to another district, and was, consequently, not in a position to supervise the preparation of the statements.

The operations were entirely over long before I was transferred to this division; I should note that the report and figures throughout, refer to the district as at settlement; it has since been greatly enlarged.

2. This report was commenced in the end of 1872, but its completion was delayed, partly because some of the prescribed returns had not been prepared, and partly also because some revisions of assessment were found necessary.

3. The settlement officer's chapter I., paras. 1 to 17, does not call for any remarks from me.

4. The demarcation of boundaries was effected under the orders of Mr. E. O. Bradford in the cold weather of 1861-62.

Demarcation of boundaries.

5. The professional survey was made by Colonel Professional Survey. Vanrenen, Royal Artillery, from 1862 to 1864.

6. The field survey was carried out from 1863 Field survey. to 1865.

7. I now proceed to notice the statements in their order.

Statement I. The results of the two surveys are given below :—

	Cultivated acres.	Culturable acres.	Barren, i.e., not assessable acres.	Total acres.
Professional survey ... ...	525,930	110,160	160,980	797,078
Field survey ... ... ...	531,582	131,280	160,149	823,011

With respect to the areas cultivated and barren, the two surveys correspond very closely ; but under culturable, there is a marked difference, for which I am unable to account. As a rule, I believe, the field survey returns considerably less culturable than the professional, but both in this district and Lucknow the reverse is the case. In total areas the variation is a little over three per cent.

The total area was 1,285 square miles, divided into three tahsils, comprising 1,595 mauzahs. According to the field survey the percentages of cultivation, culturable, &c., are as follows :—

Cultivation	...	...	...	64.05
Culturable	...	...	...	12.28
Groves	...	...	...	4.9
Village sites	...	...	...	2.62
Jhils and tanks	...	...	...	6.98
Roads and paths	...	...	...	1.67
Revenue free	...	...	...	1.58
Barren	...	...	...	5.75

The percentage of cultivation is high ; of groves and jhils and tanks slightly in excess of the provincial average, and of barren, considerably below it.

8. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 2,86,941-7-7, as statement II. detailed underneath :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Measurement	...	51,801	12	11
Records	...	92,651	3	9
Officers	...	81,628	0	10
Fixed establishment	...	31,272	13	1
Contingencies	...	29,587	8	11

Compared with the other districts of this division, the cost was as follows : -

	Lucknow.	Una.	Bara Bankl.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cost per square mile	383 10 3	198 1 6	179 14 4
Percentage of cost on the revised demand for one year	44 15 0	22 13 6	23 8 2

These figures show satisfactorily that Lieutenant Colonel Chamier conducted his operations with due regard to economy ; the cost in Lucknow was comparatively very high for special reasons noted in the report on that district.

9. This statement shows that there were 960 houses of masonry and 147,239 of mud in the Statement III. district ; and that the total Hindú population was 722,741 and the Mahomedan 125,971, making a grand total of 818,712. Among Mahomedans the sexes are nearly equal, there being 63,033 males and 62,938 females, but among Hindús the males preponderate considerably, numbering 372,889 against 349,852 females: of the Hindú population 416,364 are agricultural, 306,377 non-agricultural ; for the Mahomedans the figures are 34,856 and 91,115.

The population is dense, being 649 per square mile of total area, and 1,003 per square mile of cultivation.

10. This statement shows that t'alukdárs have been admitted to engage for  $850\frac{1}{2}$  villages and Statement IV. fractions of villages, of which 178 have been sub-settled with under-proprietors, while  $744\frac{1}{2}$  have

been settled with village zemindárs, the tenure in  $319\frac{2}{3}$  being zemindári, in  $418\frac{5}{6}$  pattidári, and in six bhaiyachara.

T'alukdárs hold about half the district and number 53, village zemindárs number 5,397, and under-proprietors 1,354.

The average holdings, sír and other, are as follows :—

	Ac.	R.	P.
Proprietors' sír	...	...	9 0 1
Sub-proprietors	...	...	4 1 30
Resident cultivators' holding	...	...	3 3 3
Non-resident cultivators' holding	...	...	1 3 31

As already observed, the population is dense, and the holdings of cultivators are, consequently, small ; those of resident cultivators are exactly the same as in Lucknow, those of non-resident much smaller.

11. This is a general statement explanatory of the revised assessment. The total cultivation Statement V. was 534,294 acres, of which 378,517 acres are unirrigated, and 58,906,135 irrigated from wells, and 96,870,225 from jhíls and tanks : these are the figures for the years of assessment, and differ slightly from statement I. Considering that seven per cent. of the total area is under jhíls and tanks, I cannot help thinking that the irrigation must be under-stated. 11,629 acres are held free of revenue. There are 99,496 resident and 35,783 non-resident cultivators, but as a rule men who cultivate in another village also till land in that in which they reside, and, therefore, many of the latter figures are double entries. The number of ploughs is returned at 59,265, but this number, it appears to me, must be below the mark.

The numbers of resident cultivators and ploughs for each tahsíl are as follows :—

	Cultivators.	Ploughs.
Tahsíl Nawabganj	...	20,962 ... 14,834
„ Rámnagar	...	31,391 ... 13,463
„ Daryabad	...	47,143 ... 31,460

In Lucknow there are more than four ploughs to five resident cultivators ; the returns for this district give less than three.

The soil is in round numbers 48 per cent. first class, 42 per cent. second class, 10 per cent. third class.

The proportion of good cultivators is also high (*vide* settlement officer's para. 90).

12. The settlement officer's procedure and principles in making assessments are described in Assessment. his 30th and following paras., and, as stated in his para. 48, they were approved of by the Government of India in 1866.

The villages of a pargana were divided into three classes ; according to their estimated rent-paying capacities, rates were fixed for each class. A statement was prepared (*vide* specimens of five villages appended) showing results according to class, to soils, and to irrigation ; the summary jama was noted, and the figures thus obtained were taken as a basis of assessment, but were modified by the checks detailed in para. 30 *et seq.* of the settlement officer's report, and the demand finally fixed after careful personal inspection. I forward a detailed statement of the 398 villages in the sadr tahsil, showing rates and the calculations for each village. The settlement officer gives the following memo. of the general results :—

Parganas.	No. of villages.	Assessable area in acres.	Revenue according to class.	By irrigated and unirrigated.	By soils.	Summary jama.	Revised jama.
Nawabganj	77	39,740	62,707	78,000	1,00,172	73,247	90,715
Parabganj	54	27,438	57,087	64,981	76,843	51,639	64,670
Satrikh	43	21,807	41,905	44,811	41,113	41,329	48,795
Siddhaur	224	71,743	1,50,815	1,81,576	1,95,514	1,39,400	1,72,497
Total of tahsil	398	1,60,729	3,12,514	3,69,368	4,13,642	3,05,615	3,76,677

“ The above table shows for the tahsil of Nawabganj what “ the revised assessment would be according to three different “ calculations.

“ Of all calculations those according to soil are the least “ reliable, because even honest amins are likely to differ in “ opinion as to the description of soil in any village.

“ Supposing the amíns to have entered accurately the fields irrigated during the year of their work, and supposing the fall of rain in the year of survey to have been of average quantity, calculations under column 4 might be expected to result in nearly the same sum as the revised assessment, and here we find that in 400 villages there is a difference of only Rs. 7,000, or an average of Rs. 17·8 per village.”

Brief notes by the settlement officer on each tahsíl are embodied.

Nawabganj tahsíl. “ In this district the assessment was not made by any division of the district into imaginary chaks.”

“ The first tahsíl assessed was the Nawabganj or sadr tahsíl, which is bounded on the north by the Kalyáni nadi and on the south by the Gumti. It contains four parganas, Nawabganj, Partabganj, Siddhaur, Satrikh.

“ The soil for the most part is very good, the exceptions being found along the banks of the Ret Soil. and Jumuraya nadies which traverse the tahsíl from the west to the south-east.

“ Jhils and tanks in this tahsíl are numerous; kachha wells Irrigation. also abound and last from 10 to 40 years. Water is usually found at a depth of 30 feet. A kachha well costs from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10, and a pakka one about Rs. 70.

“ The population is 705 per square mile, 1,027 per cultivated square mile, and about 5 per house.

Talukas. “ There are in this talisíl seven talukas, namely:—  
I.—“ Jehangírabad, Rája Farzand Ali.  
II.—“ Sohailpur Bhanmau, Mír Buniad Husen, and Amjad Husen.

III.—“ Satrikh, Kazi Sirfráz Ali.  
IV.—“ Simráwan, Bissein Thakur Sheo Sahai.  
V.—“ Sháhpur, Ghulám Abbas and Mahomed Amír.  
VI.—“ Gaddia, Shekh Zainulabdin.  
VII.—“ Úsmánpur, Thákurain Zahur-ul-nissa.

“ The revised assessment amounts to Rs. 3,76,677, which  
 Revised assessment.      “ is an increase of Rs. 71,062 on the  
 “ summary jama, and gives the follow-  
 ing rates:—

				Rs. a. m. p.
“ On total area	...	...	...	1 13 3
“ On malguzari	...	...	...	2 5 6
“ On cultivation	...	...	...	2 10 7

“ The Rámnagar tahsíl is bounded on the north by the Rámnagar tahsíl,      “ river Gogra, on the south by the Kalyáni, on the east by the Daryabad tahsíl, on the west by the Sitapur district.

“ It is composed of parganas Rámnagar, Bado Sarai, Fatchpur, Muhammadpur.

“ The soil throughout the tahsíl is light excepting in soil.      “ the low land, which is said to be the “ancient bed of the Gogra, and there it is rich.

“ Throughout this tahsíl, excepting on the low land said Irrigation.      “ to represent the old bank of the Gogra, “ kachha wells supply very little water, “ and last only from one to two years. Tanks are very few, “ pakka wells can only be built at a heavy cost.

“ The population per square mile is 625; 945 per culti- Population.      “ vated square mile, and about four “ per house.

Talukas.      “ The principal talukas are:—

Villages.	Jama.	“ Rámnagar, Rája Sarabjit Singh,
392	1,24,588	“ Raikwar Thakur.
41	19,241	“ Bilheni, Rája Ibad Ali.
95	46,813	“ Mahmudabad, Rája Amir Hus-
		“ san Khan.
28	9,572	“ Bhatwamau, Badshah Husen Khan-
		“ zada.
27	6,560	“ Muhammadpur, Ganga Singh,
		“ Raikwar.

“ The revised assessment amounts to Rs. 2,93,120, which  
 Revised assessment.      “ gives an increase of Rs. 86,296 on the  
 “ summary jama ; the rates are :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
“ On total area	...	...	...	1	3	6
“ On malguzari	...	...	...	1	8	10
“ On cultivation.	...	...	...	1	13	4

“ The Daryabad-Rudauli tahsíl is bounded on the north  
 Daryabad-Rudauli tahsil.      “ by the river Gogra, on the south by  
 “ the Gunti, on the east by the Fyzabad district, on the west by the Rámnagar and Nawabganj  
 “ tahsíls. In the nawabi, at annexation, and for seven years  
 “ after the mutinies, Daryabad and Rudauli represented two  
 “ tahsíls, but amidst the numerous territorial changes which  
 “ have taken place since 1858 one resulted in the amalgamation  
 \* Khundasa and Muham-      “ of these two tahsíls and the trans-  
 madpur.      “ fer of two parganas\* to Fyzabad ; during  
 “ the settlement this tahsíl comprised the parganas Daryabad,  
 “ Rudauli, Surajpur, Basorhi and Mawai Maholara.

“ The soil throughout this tahsíl is good, and in some  
 Soil.      “ parts of Rudauli and Basorhi decidedly  
 “ rich ; north of the Kalyáni, how-  
 “ ever, it is rather light.

“ The Kalyáni nadi divides the Daryabad tahsíl into  
 Irrigation.      “ two parts. To the north of the naddi,  
 “ kachha wells fall in within two years  
 “ and supply very little water, but to the south they last up  
 “ to 30 years, and are so satisfactory that for purposes of  
 “ irrigation nothing more was desired under the native  
 “ rule. In connection with this subject I may mention that  
 “ in the village of Shahpur, situated on the south bank of  
 “ the Kalyáni, kachha wells had so answered all purposes  
 “ that it was commonly believed that a pakka well would  
 “ be impossible. I induced Ranjit Singh, Subadar Bahadur  
 “ of the Baillie Guard, to make an attempt. At his request  
 “ I commenced digging the well with my own hands without  
 “ going through any native ceremonies ; the result has  
 “ been that so good a well for drinking purposes was built  
 “ that he has since constructed others for irrigating his  
 “ fields.

“ The population per square mile is 655; per cultivated Population. “ square mile 1,027, and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  souls to “ each house.

Talukas. “ In this tahsíl the talukas are :—

Villages.	Jama.	
68	60,413	“ I.—Surajpur Rája Udatpertáb “ Singh, Burhelia Thákur.
66	53,940	“ II.—Haráha, Rája Narindur Bahá- “ dur, Súrajbans Thakur.
10	8,225	“ III.—Kamiár, Shere Bahadur, Kal- “ hans Thakur.
34	24,109	“ IV.—Rámpur, Rai Ibram Balli, “ Kajath.
14	10,200	“ V.—Saidanpur, Latafat-ullah and “ Inayat-ullah.
46	28,201	“ VI.—Nirauli, Chaudhri Husen “ Bakhsh.
14	7,185	“ VII.—Amirpur, Inayat Rassul.
14	8,070	“ VIII.—Purai, Mahomed Abid.

“ The revised Revised assessments. assessment proposed is Rs. 5,27,601  
“ giving an increase of Rs. 1,97,422  
“ in the summary jama and the fol-  
“ lowing rates :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
“ On total area	...	...	1	6
“ On malguzari	...	...	1	14
“ On cultivation	...	...	2	3

“ The increase in Daryabad-Rudauli is large, and the great  
“ reason for this is that at the annexation portions of this  
“ tahsíl, more especially in Rudauli, were found in a state of  
“ anarchy, so that the summary settlement was unusually low,  
“ sometimes as low as 2 annas in the rupee. During the sum-  
“ mary settlement the zamindars made a rich harvest, for under  
“ our rule they at once increased their cultivation and settled  
“ down.”

13. The general results after some revision found necessary, and specially reported, give revenue rates as under. I have entered the Lucknow, Unaо, and Rae Bareli rates for the purpose of comparison :—

		Ou cultivation.	On assessable.	On total area.
Tahsil Nawabganj	...	2 10 7	2 5 6	1 13 3
Tahsil Rámnagar...	...	1 13 4	1 8 10	1 3 6
Tahsil Daryabad ...	...	2 4 3	1 14 3	1 6 5
District Bara Banki	...	2 3 10	1 14 4	1 7 3
Lucknow district...	...	2 6 7	1 11 11	1 5 0
Rae Bareli	...	2 6 4	1 10 0	...
Unaо	...	2 5 10	1 9 6	...

These figures show that the Bara Banki rate is the lowest of the four districts on cultivation, but the highest on assessable. The rates for tahsil Rámnagar are very low.

Another statement prepared by the Deputy Commissioner gives the following rates :—

Name of tahsil.	Irrigated.				Unirrigated.			
	Goind.	Matyár.	Dumat.	Bhur	Goind.	Matyár.	Dumat.	Bhur.
Nawabganj ...	8 8 4	5 12 2	4 2 1	...	7 2 3	4 10 7	3 7 2	2 1 10
Daryabad ...	7 1 9	4 9 1	3 7 11	2 4 6	5 11 7	3 8 0	2 5 3	1 7 11
Rámnagar ...	8 8 0	4 11 6	2 14 10	1 13 3	6 9 7	3 6 5	2 2 0	1 2 3
District Unaо...	7 12 0	5 1 0	6 0 0	3 14 0	5 15 0	3 11 0	4 2 0	2 10 0

These figures are, unfortunately, not of much use for testing the assessment, as the rates of rent are not those worked out by the assessing officer, but those admitted by the zemindárs and, consequently, much under the mark.

The results obtained by applying these rates are as follows :—

Name of tahsíl.	Rental.	Govt. demand.
Nawabganj	5,87,971	3,76,677
Daryabad	8,30,834	5,27,601
Rámnagar	4,83,073	2,93,120
Total	...	11,97,398

I do not give the Lucknow rates as they were much too high, and were not nearly worked up to.

14. The following figures show the average outturn of the principal grains as compared with Lucknow and with the provincial averages of 1868-69 and 1869-70 :—

		Provincial 1868-69.	Provincial 1869-70.	Lucknow.	Bara Banki.
Rice, lbs	...	649	701	389	328
Wheat	...	878	908	630	502
Inferior grains	...	544	704	604	550
Sugar	...	816	849	758	720
Tobacco	...	700	702	226	632

The average outturn per acre of all descriptions of produce is six maunds, two seers, twelve chittacks, and the value Rs. 11-14-8; the statement was prepared long after the close of the settlement, and I do not think it is reliable; the outturn, it will be observed, is very low, compared with the provincial and Lucknow figures; on the other hand, the prices are far higher than could safely be reckoned on for a term of thirty years.

The amount of revenue assessed, Rs. 11,97,398, is in round numbers two-elevenths of the value of the produce.

15. Since the assessment was made, a number of estates have been managed direct; namely, under attachment, in execution of decrees, and otherwise. The rental and revenue of estates attached in execution of decrees are as under.

Name of estate.	Name of pargana in which situated.	Rental demand, including sir, &c.	Government revenue, net.	Remarks.
Haráha taluka ...	Daryabad ...	1,20,178 14 8	53,856 0 0	Since released.
Amirpur ditto ...	Rudauli ...	14,186 12 6	7,085 0 0	Ditto.
Kothi ...	Siddhaur ...	6,774 0 0	3,387 8 0	Attached by order of civil court, since released.
Bishundaspur ...	Daryabad ...	7,751 0 0	4,500 0 0	Ditto, since released.
Kola Ghabri ...	Siddhaur ...	964 0 0	500 0 0	Since released.
Galamau ...	Satrikh ...	4,065 11 3	2,100 0 0	Ditto.
Kurkha taluka ...	Nawabganj ...	29,516 13 0	13,362 0 8	
Muhammadpur do.	Muhammadpur,	18,078 8 0	9,223 0 0	
Zufferpur do.	Ramnagar ...	5,124 8 3	1,725 0 0	Attached by order of civil court.

These figures show that though Bishundaspur looks rather high, the assessment has, on the whole, been very fairly made : Zufferpur is an exception. With regard to this the assistant settlement officer writes :—

“ Last evening I again rode round this village ; Khalispur “ is not half so well cultivated as it might be, for the soil is not “ bad. Zufferpur is well cultivated. Karindhe is not so well “ cultivated as it should be. On the whole, the village falls “ under the Goura class and Kerundua, Fatchpur, rather than “ under that of Mirpur and Sundiyamau, which it adjoins.

“ The old kanungos deserve consideration. They used “ to get 1,328 nankar on their taluka, which is now lost to “ them. At the same time the present jama of Rs. 955 is low, “ as compared with neighbouring villages, and the actual capa- “ cities of this one, though I believe it high as compared with “ what reaches the sub-proprietor's hands. The bad cultiva- “ tion is now accounted for by what the old kanungos tell me, “ namely, that it is nearly all 'batai' cultivation and at three- “ fifths 'amnek' rates. It lies in their own hands, therefore, “ to raise the assets by imposing jammai rates : what consi- “ deration should be allowed is a nice question,” leaving Rs. 955. The assessment has been in force for a number of years, and it is most undesirable to make changes, and as this estate is held by under-proprietors who pay the Government demand plus 20 per cent., I hesitate to recommend a revision of the Government demand, though I think the under-proprietors, who are kanungos, have taken advantage of their opportunities, as such, to mislead the assessing officer.

16. The figures for the properties held under the Encumbered Estates Act are given below :—

Rental demand, including sir, jagir, and muafi.										Government demand.			
Tauzi demand.	Sir.	Muafi and jagir.	Total.	Corrected rent-roll.	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Local Rates	Total.	Remarks				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1,335 11 9	1,650 7 10	1,224 10 6	14,210 14 1	18,297	8,070 0 0	201 11 0	201 10 0	8,473 6 0					
12,662 12 6	171 14 9	998 11 10	13,828 7 1	...	6,962 8 0	174 6 0	174 6 0	7,311 4 0					
2,105 8 6	168 16 0	13 1 0	2,307 8 6	...	1,300 0 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	1,365 0 0					
8,390 10 9	...	...	8,390 10 9	...	4,404 10 6	113 4 0	113 4 0	4,631 2 6					

In consequence of successive bad seasons, beginning with 1871, there has lately been a falling off in both cultivation and rental in some villages, especially in the Purai estate. In some villages too there are heavy liens of various descriptions. For Purai a column has been added showing corrected rent-rolls.

The assessment is rather under than over a fair half assets demand.

17. The summary settlement demand was Rs. 8,42,618, it has been raised to Rs. 11,97,398, giving an augmentation of Rs. 3,54,780 or rather more than 42 per cent.

The assessment in the Nawabganj and Daryabad tahsils is, I believe, a fair half assets demand ; in tahsíl Fatehpur, (Rámnagar), the rate is very low, and there is good reason for supposing that the assessment is less than half assets. The settlement officer notes that the facilities for irrigation in the tahsíl to the north of the Kalyáni are not so great as in other parts of the district, but making every allowance for this, I doubt if it justifies the marked difference of rates. At the same time, as the assessment has been in force for some eight years, I am not prepared to recommend any enhancement, more especially as many villages are held by under-proprietary communities, who pay the Government demand, plus 20 per cent. to the Rája of Rámnagar ; while others situated on the banks of nálas are liable to serious damage from overflows. This tahsíl was assessed by Mr. H. B. Harrington.

The district has great advantages ; it lies almost entirely between the Gogra and the Gunti ; it is intersected by two lines of railway, one running right through it from east to west. The soil is generally fertile and the population dense, while the area under the more valuable crops, especially sugar, is above the average, and will no doubt, have greatly increased before the term of settlement expires.

18. The assessment has now been in force for several years, and the Government demand has generally been realized without much difficulty, though 1871 was a very disastrous year, and some estates have not even now fully recovered themselves.

A good deal of land owned by both talukdárs and village proprietors has changed hands since the introduction

of the new jamas, but though the rise was considerable, and must have been sensibly felt, these transfers have very rarely been occasioned by the assessment being in excess of half assets. In one year, for which a detailed statement was prepared, the area transferred by sale, and mortgaged, amounted to 12,422 acres. This area was accounted for as follows, namely :—

	Acres.
Settlement expenses, litigation, &c. ...	5,502
Extravagant expenditure on marriages, &c. ...	2,834
Losses from calamities of season ...	245
Litigation subsequent to settlement ...	400
Other causes ... ... ...	3,440

In round numbers, half the transfers may be set down to litigation at and after regular settlement, and one-fourth to extravagance; of the transfers for other causes one-fifth was a voluntary gift, old debts of long standing account for some, in a few villages in consequence of the great number of sharers, and for other reasons the revised demand pressed heavily and reductions have been made.

19. The following claims to proprietary rights were  
STATEMENT VI. disposed of :—

Claims to proprietary right in entire villages ...	3,148
Claims to shares ... ... ...	6,517
Claims to sub-settlement ... ... ...	938
Claims to sîr, &c. ... ... ...	2,000
Claims to birt and sankalap in talukas ...	316
Claims to sîr, &c., in independent villages ...	1,753
Miscellaneous claims ... ... ...	8,817
 Total ...	 23,489

Claims to proprietary right in 1,595 entire villages were  
 ENTIRE VILLAGES. thus disposed of :—

Settled with talukdárs in 1858-59	...	...	698
Additional settled with talukdárs at regular settle- ment	...	...	47
Settled with the village proprietors after summary settlement	...	...	782
Settled with other village proprietors	...	...	65
Decreed the property of Government	...	...	3

The above shows that the village proprietors of the summary settlement lost 115 of the 897 villages, for which they were then admitted to engage ; the proportion of villages which changed hands was moderate and nearly the same as in Lucknow.

20. The settlement officer, *vide* his 53rd and following paras., writes at considerable length on shares. the principles by which the courts were guided in decreeing claims for shares ; at the commencement of the settlement the rule that only such rights as had been actually enjoyed within the limitation period of twelve years could be decreed was rigidly adhered to, and sharers who had held nothing but sir within limitation were awarded sir only. The rule was subsequently relaxed by the Financial Commissioner, and the possession of sir was considered to give the holder a claim to his ancestral share. There were plausible reasons for the relaxation, and it seemed fair and equitable ; still I think it is to be regretted that it was made ; for though these sir holders would doubtless have considered a rejection of their claims to shares as a grievous hardship at the time, I am satisfied that the vast majority of them would, in the long run, have been far more prosperous and happy if we had strictly maintained the *status quo*. The admission of these claims led to much litigation, and consequent expense, and claimants, even when successful, frequently found themselves burdened with debt, and placed in a position to which they were quite unaccustomed, and the difficulties of which they were, in many instances, unable to

overcome. Under the late Government the rule in communities was that one or two of the leading men should manage and take the risk of loss or gain, and the rest enjoy sîr rent free, or at light rates, and this arrangement was the most convenient and advantageous to all, and, in my opinion, far preferable to our theoretically more equitable system of minute subdivision of shares. Decrees were given in favour of claimants in 1,637 out of 5,382 cases decided on trial ; this is less than one-third, whereas in Lucknow suitors were successful in nearly half of these claims.

21. The settlement officer treats of these cases at para.

Sub-Settlements.

60. I hardly think it necessary here to discuss at length the advantages and disadvantages of Act XXVI. of 1866. There can be no question that it was considered by the parties immediately interested favorable to talukdârs, and unfavorable to under-proprietors, and the practical result was a very material reduction in the number of sub-settlements. On the other hand, the Act secures a liberal provision in the shape of sîr to disappointed claimants, and though under-proprietors would undoubtedly have preferred sub-settlements, it is by no means certain, that as a rule, the sîr holders, in the next generation, will not be in a better position than the sub-lessees; indeed my experience in the east of the province leads me to entertain serious apprehensions that a very large number of sub-settlements will break down. The sub-lessees generally share profits equally with the talukdârs, and this is an ample margin for a few individuals, but it is not so when, as is frequently the case, the coparceners are very numerous and their holdings extremely small.

22. The other classes of cases do not call for any remarks. Of the whole judicial work the settlement officer disposed of 3,345 cases, the assistant settlement officer of 3,505, the extra assistant commissioners of 8,908, and sadr munsarims of 7,686. All claims to the proprietary right in entire villages were tried by the settlement officer or assistant settlement officer.

23. This statement and the additional statement show that forty-three talukdârs (some of whom possess estates in other districts) hold 738 entire villages, and 420 portions of villages, comprising

Statement VII.

436,574 acres, with an estimated gross rental of Rs. 12,40,116, and a Government demand of Rs. 6,26,527, and an estimated profit of Rs. 5,56,376 : 178 villages and fractions of villages have been sub-settled, and in these the profits of the under proprietors are estimated at Rs. 57,212.

24. The return of rural police shows that 1,594 villages and 2,411 hamlets are watched by 2,364  
 Statement VIII. village chaukidárs, each with an average charge of 84 houses ; most of these men are remunerated by grants of rent-free land, though a considerable number are paid in cash ; their holdings of land range from  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the average rate of remuneration varies from Rs. 2-1-2 in tahsíl Fatehpur, to Rs. 2-5-2 in tahsíl Nawabganj, this is exclusive of fees and perquisites.

25. Lieutenant-Colonel Chamier brought great zeal and industry to bear on the arduous task entrusted to him, and he had the great advantage of an intimate knowledge of the district of which he had been Deputy Commissioner for several years.

Mr. H. B. Harington and the other officers noticed by Colonel Chamier are well deserving of favourable mention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. REID,

*Commissioner.*

VILLAGE STATEMENTS.—*Vide para. 12, Commissioner's review.*

Karanli.	Name of village.	Irrigated.			Rate on column 3.
		Class.	By well.	By tanks.	
Raja Farzand Ali Khan.	Proprietor.				
363 x 2-5-0 = 932	Malguzar area in acres.				
42 x 8 0-0 = 333					
103 x 5-0-0 = 510					
217 x 1-8-0 = 325	Unirrigated.				
33 x 0-8-0 = 16	Cultivable.				
1,177	Result.				
27 x 3-0 = 82	Metre.				
32 x 3-0 = 405	D mat.				
...	Bh'r.				
33 x 0-8-0 = 16	Cultivable.				
1,174	Result.				
1269 R. Rs. 2,614					
1241 R. " 2,519					
1232 R. " 2,760	Assets.				
1253 R. " 2,912					
1264 R. " 2,725					
1265 R. " 2,879					
Rs. 1,753	Summary.				
1258 R. Rs. 1,3-2	June.				
1269 R. " 1,3-0-2					
1260 R. " 1,3-0-2	Kululiyat Na-				
1261 R. " 1,3-2	Wali.				
1262 R. " 1,3-0-2					
104	Nankar.				
Alone.	How demanded.				
1,600	Revenue assess-				
	ment.				
	Rs. a. p.				
	4 1 0				

*Form A, 1856.—Assets of 1262 fasli, Rs. 2,760, increased by tahsildar to Rs. 3,986 in which sir 500 bighas at Rs. 1-8-0 is included; village prosperous. Kurmis abound. Up to 1240 fasli, the jama was Rs. 3,500, but the farmer with interest got it attached to Iluzur Tahsil at Rs. 1.00/-, the mukaddams, however, obtained the lease from the farmer at Rs. 3,200. Crops good, rabi best, the mukaddams held 500 bighas sir.—*

Assets continued 1266 fasli Rs. 1,919, no sir. Assets continued 1269 fasli Rs. 2,362, no sir.

Ditto	1267	"	2,307	"	Ditto	1270	"	2,548	"
Ditto	1268	"	2,456	"					

The assets of their village must be very much understated, if the Extra Assistant Commissioner of 1856 was at all correct in his calculation they are not under Rs. 4,000. The village is on the pakka road and is distant 2 miles from the sadr, so that the tenants have not far to go to market: 100 kachha bighas sir or 25 acres have been decreed to the Kurmis at Re. 1.

In the permanent settlement file, where Assistant Settlement Officer investigated the claim to hold pukhta advanced by the Kurmis, they stated that for 2½ years they held the lease at Rs. 3,000.

12th August, 1864, Raja Farzand Ali states, if the Kurmis would only pay the rent they paid in 1262-63 then the rental would rise to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,600. The 100 bighas now decreed to the Kurmis used to give from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 a bigha.

From an inspection of the file of 1859, when Mr. Capper decided upon what jama the Kurmis should hold the lease from the Raja, the Raja's brother stated at the tahsil that the assets of the village should be Rs. 3,300, Rs. 300 of which were receipts on manorial dues "kharmohra" &c, and Mardan Ali insisted upon the Kurmis recognizing the assets to be Rs. 3,000, and that Rs. 200 would be sufficient remuneration for them if they made the collections. Tahsildar recommended lease at Rs. 2,500; Mr. Capper fixed it at Rs. 2,400; this was refused by the Kurmis on the plea that Rs. 2,400 represented the gross rental and they did not appeal.

Sixty-two tenants, chiefly Kurmis; no pahis; 11 kolhus; no galliye; 6 tanks; 12 kachha wells; water found at 24 feet:—

Jagir	19	pakka bighas	...	...	...	Rs. 45
Shankalap	21	"	...	...	...	" 43
						87

May 23rd, 1865, Mr. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, at first assessed this village at Rs. 2,000, Mr. Martin, a short time before the mutiny, reduced it to Rs. 1,750.

The Assistant Settlement Officer gave the Kurmis a pukhta holding, but his decree was reversed in appeal by Settlement Commissioner. Gya Parshad explains that the Rs. 300 for kauris was a sawai payable to Government, fixed of old, i.e., as far back as the location of Nawabganj. I very much doubt the necessity for reducing the assessment at all because there is a fraction of Kurmis who, being friendly to the Raja, enjoy low rates, the other side have had to fight for their sir.

When Mr. Martin only reduced the jama to Rs. 1,750 we may feel assured that the limit had been reached, for that officer was inclined to assess low. As the Raja is so very positive that his village is still heavily assessed, I make a further reduction of Rs. 150.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Piprauli.		Name of village.			
Raja Farzand Ali Khan.	Proprietor.	2	Proprietor.	3	Malguzari area in acres.
616 X 2-8-0 = 1290		4	Class.	5	Irrigated.
I.		6	By tanks.	7	Unirrigated.
64 X 8 = 482		8	By wells.	9	Culturable.
157 X 5 = 785		10	Result.	11	Result.
238 X 1-8-0 = 357		12	Malivár.	13	Malivár.
65 X 0-8-0 = 52		14	Dumut.	15	Dumut.
1606		16	Bhur.	17	Bhur.
230 X 6 = 1380		18	Culturable.	19	Culturable.
218 X 3 = 654		20	Result.	21	Result.
:		22		23	
65 X 0-8-0 = 52		24		25	
		26		27	
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		30		31	
		32		33	
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		580		581	
		582		583	
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		620		621	
		622		623	
		624		625	
		626		627	
		628		629	
		630		631	
		632		633	
		634		635	
		636		637	
		638		639	
		640		641	
		642		643	
		644		645	
		646		647	
		648		649	
		650		651	
		652		653	
		654		655	
		656		657	
		65			

Achagaon (Kurind).		Name of village.	
Muhammad Hussain.	Proprietor.	Malguzari area in acres.	
$547 \times 2 = 1,094$			
11.	Class.		
5 $\times$ 6 = 30	By wells.		
168 $\times$ 4 = 672	By tanks.		
298 $\times$ 1-0 = 432	Unirrigated.		
86 $\times$ 0-8-0 = 43	Culturable.		
1,177	Results.		
269 $\times$ 5 = 1,345	Matyáat.		
191 $\times$ 2 = 382	Dumaf.		
...	Bhur.		
86 $\times$ 0-8-0 = 43	Culturable.		
1,770	Results.		
1263 F. Rs. 1,157	1266 F. Rs. 1,533		
1264 F. " 1,156	1267 F. " 1,378	Assets.	
1265 F. " 1,381	1268 F. " 1,454		
Rs. 900, but in form A of 1856 Rs. 1,000	Summary jama.		
1259 F. Rs. 1,770	1261 F. " 1,912		
1260 F. " 1,332	1262 F. " 1,916	Kabulyat navabi.	
325	Nankar.		
Alone.	How demarcated.		
Rs. 1,100	Revenue assessed.		
Rs. 2-3-1	Rate on column 3.		

Form A., 1856.—Village in straits owing to quarrel between proprietors. Assets continued 1269 fasli, Rs. 1,594 sir none. 1270 fasli, Rs. 1,561. Sir none. These assets appear to me to be understated. Nearly half the cultivated land is irrigated. The surveyor's map exhibits a fine large tank to the south-west as well as 11 other small tanks. The village is situated in the middle of known good soil. Piprauli, which adjoins it, and is in area 546 acres, shows by Rája Farzund Ali's returns over Rs. 3,000 assets. Twenty-two acres, 2 roads, and 10 poles of cultivated and culturable land (cultivated Rs. 13-1-0, culturable Rs. 9-1-10) have been taken up by the railway. Mahomed Hossein present (August 10th, 1864) states:—It is not possible that the assets of Karind should increase more than Rs. 200 or 300 ; the land is inferior to that of Piprauli. The best land will only produce 8 kachha maunds per kachha bigah ; the last outturn of "ráb," sugarcane juice, was 2½ to 3 pakka maunds per kachha bigah. (Note.—The words kachha and pakka before the maunds have been entered at Mahomed Hossein's request,)—I do not recollect how many kolhus are in the village. The last time I went to Karind about 6 months ago: kachha wells do not last more than 3 or 4 years. There is plenty of water from the tanks, so that well water is not much required. There is a very large tank which occasionally inundates adjacent fields, otherwise the water does not remain on the fields.

In this village there are 20 houses of Kurmis, 3 kolhus, 1 tank, and 19 ponds, 40 pahkashts, 4 kachha wells last one year, water at 20 haths, depth of water 8 haths; 28 ploughs

Muád sankalap	...	...	16 B.	Rs. 32
Jágir	...	...	51 "	" 47
Grove	...	...	1 "	" 1
Rent-free	...	...	57 "	" 269
Uftada, new	...	...	13 "	" 5
				353
Asscts, 1270 fasli	...		1,561	
			1,914	

1234 fasli	(kabulyat)...	...	Rs. 2,018
1235 "	...	...	" 2,014
1236 "	...	...	" 1,661
1234 "	...	...	" 2,184

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,  
Deputy Commissioner,

Name of village.	Name of village.		
Raja Farzand Ali Khan.	Proprietor.	Malguzar area in acres	
924 × 2 = 1848			
II.	Class.	Irrigated	
65 × 6 = 390		By wells.	
49 × 4 = 192		By tanks.	
563 × 1.8 = 874		Unirrigated.	
237 × 0.8 = 118		Culturable.	
1614		Result.	
162 × 5 = 760		Madayar.	
633 × 2 = 1066		Dumat	
...		Bhur.	
297 × 0.8 = 118		Culturable.	
1944		Result.	
Detailed below.	Assets.		
Kalpiya.			
1260 fasli, 1,714 sir	"	1,640	Summary
1261 " 1,780 "	"	1,590	Jama.
1262 " 1,788 "	"	350	
1263 " 1,771 "	"		
1264 " 1,651 "	"		
1265 " 1,709 "	"		
	c. b.		
1266 " 1,738 100 50			
1267 " 1,844 100 50			
1268 " 2,014 100 50			
1269 " 1,997 100 50			
1270 " 2,003 100 50			
Jawaripur.			
1260 517 "	"		
1261 548 "	1267 526 sir 93 46		
1262 554 "	1268 557 93 46		
1263 405 "	1269 588 93 46		
1264 368 "	1270 718 93 170		
1265 405 "			
1266 483 93 46			

Talukdar assets.

*Kalpiya.*

1260 fasli, 1,714 sir	sir	"
1261 " 1,780 "	"	"
1262 " 1,788 "	"	"
1263 " 1,771 "	"	"
1264 " 1,651 "	"	"
1265 " 1,709 "	"	"
	c. b.	
1266 " 1,738 100 50		
1267 " 1,844 100 50		
1268 " 2,014 100 50		
1269 " 1,997 100 50		
1270 " 2,003 100 50		

*Jawaripur.*

1260 517 "	"	
1261 548 "	1267 526 sir 93 46	
1262 554 "	1268 557 93 46	
1263 405 "	1269 588 93 46	
1264 368 "	1270 718 93 170	
1265 405 "		
1266 483 93 46		

These assets are known because the village in Razak Baksh, In *Jawaripur* water is found at 18 haths, 2 tanks, 4 kachha wells, crops good, several pahis, Kurnnis principally.

Gya Purshad gives assets of Kalpiya khás in 1,240 fasli Rs. 2,596, 1,238 fasli Rs. 3,323, and kabuliyat of 1234-35 fasli Rs. 1,189, both years of *Jawaripur* and of *Kalpiya* alone, in 1,254 fasli kabuliyat Rs. 2,622.

F. L. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Extract from Form A. of 1856.

*Kalpiya.*—A prey to farmers. Crops good, and of all kinds Eight kachha wells, 4 tanks jhil 1 irrigated. Malguzars' assets not trustworthy. In 1262 fasli the mukaddams obtained the lease for Rs. 2,150 In 1263 fasli Rs. 2,350 the assets cannot, therefore, be less than Rs. 2,400. Rabi best. One year's papers of khám tahsil received from kanungo exhibit assets Rs. 2,541.

*Jowaripur.*—Fourteen houses of Kurnnis often devastated by dacoits. Two tanks, 2 kachha wells  $\frac{1}{10}$  irrigated. Galliya accounts of 1263 fasli quite wrong. In its worst days the assets were 800. In 1863-64, kolhus-crops good. Calculating sir at Rs. 2 the kachha bigha, the highest are Kulpiya 2,164 *Jawaripur* ... 718 = 2882. In 1234 fasli Rs. 1,189.

„ 1235 fasli „ 1,189. In these two last years the nankar of Raja Razak Baksh was not deducted as formerly.

Karamat Ali gives assets in 1226 fasli Rs. 451, 1227 fasli Rs. 521, 1228 fasli Rs. 732, 1229 fasli Rs. 712, 1230 fasli Rs. 660, 1231 fasli Rs. 740, 1232 fasli Rs. 775

1246 f. Rs. 2,073 1249 f. Rs. 2,375 1252 f. Rs. 2,303 1255 f. Rs. 2,258  
1247 f. „ 2,073 1250 f. „ 2,084 1253 f. „ 2,258 1256 f. „ 2,414  
1248 f. „ 2,371 1251 f. „ 2,201 1254 f. „ 2,358 1257 f. „ 2,321

Rate on column 3.

1 12 4

Bharya.	Name of village.		
1. Ramzan Ali.	2. Wife of Bakshi sh Ali, (deceased.)	3. Yasin Ali.	Proprietor.
1,316 X 2 = 2,632	1,316 X 2 = 2,632	1,316 X 2 = 2,632	Maiguzai area in acres.
II.	Class.	Irrigated.	
204 X 4 = 816		By wells.	By tanks.
868 X 1-8-0 = 1302		1 Unirrigated.	
243 X 0-8-0 = 121		1 Culturable.	
2,239		Result.	
60 X 6 = 360		1 Matyár.	
1,110 X 2 = 2,220		1 Dumat.	
2,641		1 Bhair.	
243 X 0-8-0 = 121		1 Culturable.	
1,125		1 Result.	
Detailed below.		1 Assets.	
1,125		1 Summary Jama.	
1,258—4,109 up to 1262 fasli.		1 Kabulyat Nawabi.	
184		1 Nankar.	
Alone		1 How demarcated.	
2,200		1 Revenue assessed.	
			Rate on column 3.
		1 10 9	

Assets of sadr munsarim:—

1260 fasli, 1,136 sir.	420 c. b. 210
1261 " 1,096 "	418 " 209
1262 " 1,149 "	418 " 209
1263 " 1,423 "	418 " 209
1264 " 1,835 "	425 " 212
1265 " 1,777 "	425 " 212
1266 " 1,900 "	427 " 218
1267 " 1,969 "	454 " 227
1268 " 3,032 "	676 " 338
1269 " 2,943 "	676 " 338
1270 " 2,712 "	{ 316 " 168
	{ 434 " 602 by tenants.

Calculating the sir in 1268 fasli at Rs. 2 per kachha bigha, the assets were Rs. 4,046  
74 ploughs.

This is a large village in every respect; it is now but little inhabited; it has not yet recovered from having been the resort of Pasis of bad character. During the Nawabi cultivation of enormous extent; consequently there are many Pahis. Sugarcane towards Nainamau; cultivated by Pahis from it. Crops generally poor. Mostly wheat. A large quantity of land to south imperfectly cultivated. No attempt to sink a well in this direction for the last 30 years. Large tank full of water to the west might be greatly utilized. When a field to the south-east has been watered the crop is good.

Yasin Ali gives petition that his kabulyat used to be Rs. 1,088; in 1259 fasli it was Rs. 1,034.

Rent-free, not included in assets:—

		Rs.
Jágirs	kachha bighas 81 yielding	123
Muáfi	... " 32 " 38	
Groves cultivated	... " 32 " 22	
Recently fallow	... " 56 " 35	
	201	218

In the Khewat of 1859 there are only four shares entered.

In a file dated October, 1861, where Ibad Ali claimed adjustment of accounts for 1268 fasli, it appeared that the assets were Rs. 3,044 exclusive of sir, so that the assets were not less than Rs. 4,600. I give a light assessment at Rs. 2,200 to induce these Musalmans to sink *pakka* wells.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,  
Deputy Commissioner.



No 1344R. of 1879.

R E S O L U T I O N.

GOUDI REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Naini Tal, the 7th June, 1879.*

READ—

Report on the revision of the settlement of the Bara Banki district.

Letter from the Commissioner, Lucknow Division, No 2582, dated 3rd September, 1875, submitting the report.

The settlement of the district of Bara Banki enjoys this advantage, that the final report on it has been written by the officer who planned the system of its assessment, personally assessed the greater portion of it, supervised almost the whole of the operations of the settlement, and has finally had, as Deputy Commissioner, a large experience of its working, and an opportunity of modifying, by the light of that experience, such of his original proposals as were found unsuitable.

2. Colonel Chamier's report is dated the <sup>18th January</sup>  
<sub>27th February</sub>, 1871, but its submission was delayed by the Commissioner, partly because some of the prescribed returns had not been supplied by the settlement officer and partly because a revision of part of the assessment was found necessary, and was made in 1874-75. The Commissioner's review was written in September, 1875; and the papers were printed sometime afterwards, but when they came under the consideration of Government, many errors were discovered, and several points required explanation. The report has been corrected and much of it reprinted; it now purports to deal with the assessments as they stood after the revisions in 1874-75.

3. The field survey, on which the assessment proceeded, was made in the years 1863-65, immediately on the traces of the revenue survey. The settlement officer's survey shows a total area which is 24,000 acres in excess of that given by the professional survey. The areas given as under cultivation and as barren respectively, very closely approximate in the two surveys. The difference is in the area culturable. Notwithstanding the time and labour bestowed on the correction of

the report and its appendices, an unexplained discrepancy still exists between the entries in column 8, statement I, and column 14, statement V., in respect of the cultivated area in the parganas of the Rámnagar tahsil.

4. The proportional amount of land under cultivation is higher in this than in any other district, and the area absolutely barren is on an average a half less than in its neighbours in southern Oudh; on the other hand the culturable waste is small.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Cultivation.</i>	<i>Culturable.</i>	<i>Barren.</i>
Unao	...	52.0	20.4
Lucknow	...	53.7	19.6
Bara Banki	...	64.0	12.3
Fyzabad	...	55.0	16.0
Sultanpur	...	50.0	17.0
Partabgarh	...	48.7	13.7
Rae Bareli	...	49.6	22.3

5. The population of the district is 649 to the square mile. It has only two towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, but it comes next to Lucknow inclusive of the city and at no great interval.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Population per square mile.</i>
Lucknow	696
Bara Banki	649
Fyzabad	616
Sultanpur	969
Rae Bareli	579
Partabgarh	540
Unao	537

6. As an agricultural district, it has the advantage of all its neighbours in its very large proportion of the gardening castes, and the small number of the high castes in its people.

	<i>Brahmans and Rajputs.</i>	<i>Kurmis and Maraos.</i>
Unao	23	5
Lucknow	16	11
Bara Banki	12	17
Fyzabad	22	9
Sultanpur	23	6
Partabgarh	21	15
Rae Bareli	26	9

7. It is described as a "well-wooded richly cultivated plain, greatly interspersed with villages and hamlets," with no large uncultivated tracts and no extensive jungles. A population so dense consists entirely with this description.

8. The returns of the settlement survey show that, of the cultivation of the district, 48 per cent. is first class soil, 42 per cent. second class, and 10 per cent. third class;\* also

\* The figures in columns 31-33, statement V, are percentages on total area. Those in the text are on cultivation. that 29 per cent. of the lands under cultivation are irrigated. The returns are wholly silent as to the area under manure.

9. The settlement officer has not specified the principle on which he directed his aims to classify the soil. In the order of Government for the revision of the assessment in Oudh, discretion in this matter was expressly given. It was recognized that the same name might not be given to the same natural soil in every district, and indeed that the degree of proximity to the village site was more often a test of quality, than the character of the soil. It was, however, a matter of most precise direction that no pains should be spared to ensure the accuracy of the record of measurement, and that, in particular, the entries of land irrigated or capable of being irrigated should be zealously watched. An Extra Assistant Commissioner was detailed for the express purpose of the supervision of the measurements, but it does not appear

that he was employed in any local tests of their accuracy,† and the settlement officer seems to have allowed himself to be too easily persuaded of the difficulties of discrimination, and the uselessness of minute enquiries to devote much labour to their supervision and correction.

10. It is not therefore surprising to find that the returns of the survey of Bara Banki present some remarkable differences from neighbouring districts in the Cis-Gogra plains, where the instructions of Government were more closely followed.

11. Under the discretion left them, some settlement officers classed their soils according to the natural character; some according to the artificial character. The former without

exception, placed dumat in the first class, matyári in the second. It would seem from Appendix A. that in Bara Banki matyári was made first class. From the large area returned as matyári, it is fortunate that in Bara Banki that soil is so exceptionally excellent. The following table shows the soils of the neighbouring districts according to the settlement statements :—

District.	SOILS.		
	1st class dumat.	2nd class matyári.	3rd class bhur.
Unao	59	18	23
Lucknow*	55	16	12 * Exclusive of goind.
Bara Banki	48 2nd class, 42 1st class		10
Fyzabad	59	30	11
	Goind.	Majhar.	Palo.
Sultanpur	20	53	26
Rae Bareli	24	50	26

12. It is however in irrigation that the most startling difference from its neighbours is found :—

District.	Percentage of cultivation irrigated.
Unao	47
Lucknow	44
Bara Banki	29
Fyzabad	58
Sultanpur	78
Rae Bareli	72

In Rae Bareli certainly and probably in Sultanpur, the area entered as irrigated was that ordinarily irrigated, whether for any reason temporarily unirrigated or not. In the other districts the directions of the Chief Commissioner were followed, and only that area entered, which was during the year of survey actually irrigated. The Commissioner in his review has pointed out that 7 per cent. of the whole area of Bara Banki is covered by jhils and tanks, and that the return of irrigation is probably understated. It may be safely assumed from the statistics of the adjoining districts, from the admissions of the settlement officer, and from the revenue rates, which were eventually imposed with safety, that the returns of the survey are, in this point at least, in very material error.

13. The plan of assessment has been described, but, on the whole, incompletely. In para 30 the settlement officer has tabulated fifteen data for valuation, which, if properly sifted and applied, would leave nothing to be desired. But when it is perceived that the first two concern the condition of the village under native rule, the third compares its present condition with its neighbours, the next four begin to describe its present condition, the eighth reverts to the period of the kings of Oudh, and so on, a doubt arises of the clearness and real utility of these data, and of the practical success of a plan, which, in its rough description, earned at the time for its industrious compiler the commendation of the Government of India.

14. These fifteen data really arrange themselves into three heads—the former condition of the village, its present condition, the condition of its neighbours.

15. The direction to settlement officers, that too much stress should not be laid on the former assessment, or even the former collections of a village, had been very specially endorsed by the Oudh Government, and it does not appear that the settlement officer was always ready to assume a discretion in this matter, and consider these data, even for the purpose of moderating a heavy rise.

16. Under the two other classes of his data, he had, in addition to the survey statistics, which had been subjected, there is reason to fear, to little, if any, practical check,—the existing rents in his villages.

17. These rent-rolls would appear, from the specimen assessment papers attached to the Commissioner's review, to have been the real basis of the assessment, although they are described in the report as only the basis of further enquiries. These further enquiries would seem from these samples also to have been chiefly confined to an examination of any records attainable, fiscal or judicial. The report describes them at length as checked by a system of tests. These were thus elaborated :—

The settlement officer began by classifying villages into three sorts. They are called villages of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, but there is nothing to show that they were so

arranged on any statistical principle, and they seem to have been simply sorted as good, bad, and middling, according to their general appearance.

In a number of villages of each sort, the settlement officer noted the rent-rate of a number of fields at random, and thence deduced for each sort of village a series of six rent-rates for the following kinds of cultivation :—

1. In land irrigated from wells.
2. In land irrigated from tanks.
3. In unirrigated land.
4. In matyār soil.
5. In dumat soil,
6. In bhur soil.

With these he proceeded to assess. A rough class-rate of Rs. 2-8-0 or Re. 1-8-0 according to the kind of village, gave a kind of suggestion for the jama. Then his deduced rent-rates on irrigated and unirrigated land, applied to the amin's statistics of irrigation in the village under assessment, produced another jama. Then his deduced rent-rates on soils, applied to the survey areas of soils, produced a third. In practice, the settlement officer's main reliance is reported to have been on the guidance of his reduced rent-rates for irrigated and unirrigated land.

18. The theory of this system it is almost impossible to criticise, but it is obvious, *first*, that the class-rates, according to the kind of village, were so rough that they could be of almost no real use, and *second*, that rent-rates being in the main affected by one of two principles—the description of natural soil, or the advantages of situation in respect to water and manure—rates framed on the one principle could be only misleading where the other governed the actual rents.

19. The report shows no enquiry of any sort as to which of these is the governing principle of the rent-rates in Bara Banki. But it almost follows from the settlement officer's declared reliance on the rates he deduced for irrigated and unirrigated lands, that the rents in this district, as in all southern Oudh, according to the universal testimony of the various officers engaged in its settlement, depend far more on the possibilities of irrigation and manure than on natural soil. The soil rates would then be of even less value than the village class

rates, which at least follow in some measure the productive results of the application of water and manure.

20. The practice of the system of assessment is even less open to criticism, for the reason that so little information regarding it is given. Nothing could be more explicit than the instructions of the Oudh Government in March, 1863, directing that where average rent-rates were used in assessment, the manner in which they were arrived at must be exhibited in the fullest detail. All that the settlement officer says is that he compiled them from "several villages," and tested them in 20 more, which he had assessed independently, but these rates appear to have been used without modification throughout the district. To this there was probably an exception in the tahsil of Rámnagar, which was assessed by Mr. H. B. Harrington, but even about this the report is absolutely silent; and the only information which subsequent enquiry has elicited is that the rates used were purposely lower than those applied in other parts of the district, in consideration of much of this tahsil being subject to inundation; that the system followed was that pursued in the rest of the district; and that the result was the fixation of jamas which, from the various data given, seemed to represent a fair half-assets demand for bad seasons and good. The reasons that have been given for discrediting the accuracy of the irrigation returns of the settlement survey are sufficient to discredit the fairness in particular incidence of any revenue based upon these rates. If they had been even approximately followed in detail, it would seem that 70 per cent. of the cultivation of this great district would have been practically valued at the two rates of Re. 1.8 and 1 per acre.

21. Fortunately, however, these tests played the smallest possible part in the actual assessment, and in no way deserved, either in natural value or in the extent of their employment, the prominence which has been given them in the report. The assessment was in truth an assessment on rent-rolls, subjected on the whole to only a vague and general kind of check. The rent-rolls of this district, however, seem to have partaken of the character for completeness and honesty, which was found at the late settlement in so many of the districts of southern Oudh. The revenue which has been assessed upon them, though somewhat lower in rate than in

some adjoining districts, with a smaller population, is as high perhaps as the amount of the increase would warrant.

22. The revenue was raised from Rs. 8,42,618 to Rs. 11,97,398, an increase of 42 per cent. The incidence of the revised revenue is Rs. 2-3-10 per acre of cultivation. The following table compares this rate with that of the other districts in southern Oudh :—

Unaو	...	...	...	2	5	10
Lucknow	...	...	...	2	6	7
Bara Banki	...	...	...	2	3	10
Fyzabad	...	...	...	2	0	5
Sultanpur	...	...	...	2	2	9
Partabgarh	...	...	...	2	3	3
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	2	6	4

The rate is an average rate, and would have been much higher but for the very low assessment in Rámnagar. In tahsil Nawabganj the rate is Rs. 2-10 7, in tahsil Rámnagar it is Re. 1-13-4. How the Nawabganj rate was reached on no more than 36 per cent. of irrigation, the disclosures of the report are insufficient to show.

23. The Commissioner in his review has applied a test to the general incidence, based on rent-rates furnished by zemindars, but he admits this to be of little weight, and the only real test of this assessment is the experience gained in the subsequent collection of the revenue, and in the management of lands which have come into the hands of the officers of Government.

24. The balances of revenue at the close of the last seven agricultural years have been as follows :—

			Rs.
1869-70 ...	...	...	3,614
1870-71 ...	...	...	2,121
1871-72 ...	...	...	5,440
1872-73 ...	...	...	26,278
1873-74 ...	...	...	31,142
1874-75 ...	...	...	23,594
1875-76 ...	...	...	19,243
1876-77 ...	...	...	21,497

These returns include balances in two parganas, which were added to the district from Lucknow in 1869. The

balances in the area under report during the three years 1873-74 to 1875-76 were—

	Rs.
1873-74 ...	... 11,079
1874-75 ...	... 12,877
1875-76 ...	... 11,491

These balances are not large, they were at least directly due to the disasters of 1871, and, since the principal balances accrued, both reductions and remissions of the revenue have been given where the revenue has been found to press heavily.

25. There has been, further, considerable experience of the incidence of the assessments in detail in the management of properties under the Encumbered Estates' Act, in the Court of Wards and in execution of decrees of the civil courts. The Commissioner gives the rental of nine properties of wards and judgment-debtors as, in all, Rs. 2,06,640 ; the revenue payable being Rs. 95,738 or 46 per cent. of the assets. In four encumbered estates the gross rental, including the nominal rental entered in the village accounts for rent-free and service lands is Rs. 38,736, and the revenue Rs. 20,734 or 53 per cent., but the rent-rolls omit the assets of a considerable area mortgaged in rent-free tenure by the owners prior to surrender to Government, nor do they exhibit the rental at fair average rates of the sir and rent-free lands, which it is necessary for the assessing officer to take into account ; and there is no reason to believe any of these estates has been over-assessed.

26. On the whole, the Commissioner is of opinion that “the assessment in the Nawabganj and Dariabad tahsils is a fair half assets demand ; in taluk Fatehpur (Rámnagar) the rate is very low, and there is good reason for supposing that the assessment is less than half assets.” In the only estate in this last taluk, for which the Commissioner gives statistics, the demand is only 34 per cent. of the rental, but the estate is too small to give any fair indication of the average incidence of the revenue throughout the taluk. Partly on account of the dangers of flood in this taluk, and partly from the extent to which the villages in it are held in sub-settlement, the Commissioner is opposed to any reconsideration or enhancement of revenue in this tract. The Deputy Commissioner has also pointed out that the facilities for irrigation are

far inferior to those in the rest of the district. It is, further,

	<i>Balances of whole district (settlement).</i>	<i>Balances of Rám-nagar tahsil.</i>
*1873-74...	... 14,079	3,256
1874-75 :	... 13,877	9,629
1875-76...	... 11,491	6,971
<i>Detail.</i>	<i>1874.</i>	<i>1875.</i>
Rám-nagar	... 461	1,794
Bado Sarái	... 540	10
Fatehpar	... 985	3,512
Muhanmadpur	... 1,290	4,314
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,256	9,629
		<hr/>
		6,971

in this very tahsil that there had been latterly most difficulty in collection,\* and in the absence of detailed proof of general and material under-assessment, the Lieutenant-Governor ac-

cepts the Commissioner's recommendations, and sanctions, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the revised assessment throughout the area under report for 30 years, with effect from the date of its introduction into the several parganas.

27. The Commissioner mentions that a good deal of land, owned by both talukdárs and village proprietors, has changed hands since the introduction <sup>† Para. 18 of Review.</sup> of the new jamas.† He gives some statistics of these transfers, and expresses his opinion, based on detailed enquiries, that while the cases are rare in which they can be traced to over-assessment, a half of them may be set down to litigation at and after regular settlement. His Honor has not much faith in the classification of the causes of the transfers which are based on very slender data, but, speaking broadly, he has no doubt that the heavy costs of litigation at the time of settlement pressed with extreme severity on many, and were unhappily augmented by the special facilities for practising in the settlement courts which the vakils of Lucknow enjoyed by reason of the Bara Banki district being so easily accessible from the capital.

28. The total number of cases decided on trial in the settlement courts of this district

	<i>Cases decided on trial.</i>
†Una	... 10,933
Lucknow	... 24,065
Bara Banki	... 20,720
Suitanpur	... 22,983
Partabgarh	... 17,464
Rae Bareli	... 20,077

was 20,720, an average number.† Of the 897 villages for which zemindars were admitted to engage at the summary settlement, 47 were decreed to talukdárs, 65 to other claimants, and three to Government, in default of any proprietary title being established. Claims to sub-settlement are

returned as having been successful in 211 out of 930 cases, but 108 of the successful cases belong to the Rámnagar taluka, where the Rája was restored to that number of villages, which he had forfeited by his absence at re-occupation, the holders of the summary engagement being assigned a sub-settlement. The Commissioner has rightly remarked that the failure of so many claimants of sub-settlement has been in essence an advantage to them in most cases. The separate suits however, for sir and other sub-tenures, were few and not very successful, and statement IV. shows little sub-tenure in any part of the district except the Rámnagar tahsíl.

29. The cost of settlement was lower than in any of the

\*Unao ... Rs. 198 per sq.m. other districts of southern Oudh; \*  
 Lucknow ... 383 " " but this is scarcely a matter for  
 Bara Banki ... 180 " " congratulation, for it has been at-  
 Sultanpur ... 269 " " tained at the cost of accuracy in  
 Partabgarh ... 292 " " the survey statistics and a methodi-  
 Rai Bareli ... 356 " " cal system of assessment; whilst the incompleteness of the  
 report, and the numerous inaccuracies in the report as first  
 submitted, and the tables attached to it, have detracted much  
 from its utility, and have rendered its disposal specially diffi-  
 cult.

30. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his acknowledgements of the thoroughly conscientious manner in which Colonel Chamier applied himself to the difficult and arduous duty which he was called on to undertake at a time when the vast experience since gained was not available, and when each settlement officer was compelled to a great extent to devise a system of assessment for himself. The Lieutenant-Governor has felt called upon to notice the want of method in the work, and the scantiness of the account of it, but he is glad to be able to say that the result has been an assessment which, whilst it has largely increased the Government revenue, has, since the modifications to which it was subjected in 1874-75, worked smoothly.

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